THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum; FOUR DOLLARS for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per month for a short period.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL, at TWO DOLLARS per annum; ONE DOLLAR for SIX months. No subscription received to the WEEKLY for less than six months.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 29. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1873. NO. 21.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, one week..... .....$1 00
One Square, two weeks..... ..... 1 50
One Square, one month..... 2 50
One Square, three months..... 00
One Square, six months..... 15 00

Additional Squares at proportional rates.

A Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES of advertising type.

Cash, invariably in advance.

REV. W. S. McDIARMID.

A private telegram announces the death, by drowning, of the Rev. W. S. McDiarmid, Editor of the Lumberton *Robesonian*, while bathing in the Lumber River, on Thursday afternoon. The telegram adds, "All business is suspended and the whole village is filled with gloom."

[illegible] with saddened heart we make [illegible] announcement. We knew Mr. McDiarmid well, and admired him for [illegible] qualities of head and [illegible]. A man strict in his integrity, bold and uncompromising adherence to right and duty, of indomitable energy, a true Christian and an able gentleman, he had won very [illegible] upon our regard.

We first knew him as Chaplain of the Forty Eighth Regiment of North Carolina Troops, one of Pender's and Lane's veteran infantry regiments. [illegible] by duties of that responsible [illegible] he was faithful and indefatigable [illegible] beloved alike by officers and men [illegible] for his devoted labors in the field and camp.

After the war, Mr. McDiarmid, a few years ago, [illegible] the publication of *The Robesonian*. [illegible] struggle a new and untried [illegible]. But bringing to the work [illegible] and industry which had characterized him in all his undertakings, and a [illegible] and [illegible] spirit, and a [illegible] devotion to principle, he established one of the very best [illegible] weekly papers in North Carolina. His loss will be felt [illegible] by his brother editors, by whom he had learned and [illegible] to love and respect him, but by the [illegible] people of Robeson, among whom he had [illegible] and where he had done so much [illegible] good.

Our business relations with Mr. McDiarmid were as intimate and pleasant as our personal relations. We received an important business letter from him Thursday evening, probably [illegible] before the fatal accident occurred, which reached us about the hour of his death. He was kind and punctual in all his engagements, his letter enclosed a remittance in full, not lacking only the due [illegible] previous.

We sincerely mourn the death of our friend and fellow laborer. Our hearts, too, are filled with gloom. To his doubly afflicted family and friend we extend our heartfelt sympathies, and fervently pray the balm of Gilead may be upon his bier.

MISS NANCY BILLIARD.

Every graduate of Chapel Hill, and the Charlotte *Observer*, knows Miss Nancy Hilliard, who for so many years, in the presiding genius of one of the best boarding houses, administered to the comfort and happiness of the students. No one knew her but to like her. She was ever kind and considerate and pleasant in all her dealings with the boys" throughout the long time she lived at the University. By the [illegible] there are of the Alumni we imagine, who cannot recall many little kindnesses received from her hand during their collegiate course. By her long connection with the University she came to be looked upon as one of the institutions of Chapel Hill, and was an [illegible] favorite among the young men. Her fortunes fell with those of the University, and in her old age she was turned adrift upon the world, shattered in health, as well as fortune. Bowed with ages as she was, the good old lady was compelled to struggle for a living, and that, too, under the most [illegible] circumstances. Like the ill-fated College, whose child she loved [illegible] and in which she always found [illegible] her lonely isolation, she is kept [illegible] much of her former self a relic of days gone by. Her declining years, instead of being bright with good deeds, have been darkened with the [illegible] of adversity. Poverty has [illegible] turned her in the face, and now, to crown her misfortunes, disease has [illegible] her down, and she is [illegible] to the grave.

We cannot [illegible] with the well deserved tributes and sincerely deplore the poverty stricken condition of one whose long life of honest toil and kindly deeds seems to have deserved a happier fate. We have been informed from other sources [illegible] but for the kindness of friends and neighbors, Miss Nancy would now be suffering for the actual necessaries of life.

But our purpose is not to parade the pitiable condition of this venerable old lady before the public, so much as to make an attempt to alleviate it. Ought not something be done in her behalf by those who, in her more prosperous days, received so many kindnesses at her hand? We think there can be but one answer to this question.

The Editors of the JOURNAL will take pleasure in forwarding to her any sum that may be entrusted to them for her benefit. It will be a lasting shame upon "Chapel Hillians" not to do something to relieve the wants of their old friend who now lies at death's door, stricken with disease and the infirmities of age.

Since writing the above we have received a communication upon the subject, which will be found in another column. The suggestions which it contains are good, and will, we trust, be at once adopted.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

The Boston *Advertiser* says:

If we were to assert without proof that there was at the present time a general and probably a prearranged attack on the colored race by the newspapers of the South, and particularly by those of Virginia, we should perhaps be met with the most indignant of denials.

We think our Boston cotemporary is mistaken. The weather down here is entirely too warm for getting up any thing "indignant" over so small a matter as a Yankee slander on the South no matter how false or how premeditated it may be. We trust the day has gone by when Southern people feel any interest in the opinions that our Yankee brethren entertain regarding them. Possibly if we had shown less sensitiveness about the slanders and misrepresentations that have so long been the stock in trade of the Radical party, and had been less eager to "set ourselves right before the world," it would have been better for us.

The *Advertiser* may make the assertion that there is "a prearranged attack on the colored race," or any other false assertion that suits its taste, with impunity. Our capacity for indignation against such things is quite exhausted. Our cotemporar, has evidently forgotten that this is an "off year" in politics.

MACKENZIE'S MENICAN RAID.

The Boston *Advertiser* stands, we believe, almost alone in its unqualified condemnation of General Mackenzie's pursuit and capture on Mexican soil of the Lipan and Kickapoo Indians who had committed outrages in Texas.

The other papers of the country, both North and South, think that the long list of murderous depredations of the people of Texas, inflicted by men over whom the Mexican Government claims jurisdiction, constitute an almost irresistible provocation, if not a justification for just such acts, not of retaliation, but of punishment, as that which now threatens to bring about open war between the two countries.

It is tithe of the accounts that we have of the outrages committed by Mexicans, with or without the connivance of the Mexican Government, be true, the United States has just cause of war against Mexico, but admitting this, it by no means follows that either General MacKenzie or President Grant has the right to initiate the war without the consent of Congress.

It seems to be generally conceded that General MacKenzie's raid was made with the approbation, if not by the order, of the President, and it follows, therefore, that whatever of blame may attach to that act, belongs to the President, and it will be well in forming our opinions to bear this fact in mind. The President of the United States cannot commit a greater violation of law or transcend his powers in a higher degree than by making war upon a foreign nation without the assent of Congress. The right to make war is essentially and necessarily an attribute of sovereignty, and the sovereignty of the United States does not, in law at least, rest in its President.

But we are so accustomed to usurpations of power on the part of President Grant, without the excuse even of provocation, that this high-handed act of invasion of the soil of a friendly nation by an armed force, provided it was, will excite but little comment upon the authority by which it was made. This unfortunate state of affairs does not affect the fact, however, that President Grant, and not General MacKenzie, is the party upon whom rests the responsibility for this act of war.

It ought not to be thought that Mackenzie acted in [illegible] the young cotton speculators to escape American soil, and had [illegible] forced by peculiar circumstances, [illegible] of now, one thing is certain, [illegible] has been no mutinying [illegible] the navy from that day to the [illegible] for an example that carried terror with it.

The name of Commodore Mackenzie was originally Alexander Slidell Mackenzie at the request of a relative he inherited thereby some property. He was a native of the city of New York, and brother of John Slidell, of Louisiana fame, whose name became familiar to all the world in 1862, in consequence of his being seized by Commodore Wilkes, on the British vessel Trent, taken off of her and carried to Boston, together with Mason, of Virginia; he and the latter to [illegible] the Ministers at the time, of the Southern Confederacy, to France and England and on their way to their respective points of destination.

Unlike his uncle John, young Ranald S. Slidell Mackenzie on graduating from the West Point Military Academy [illegible] the Corps of the Union, instead of enlisting under that of the "Stars and Bars," at once entered the army, and upon active service, is [illegible] Lieutenant of Engineers, the arm to which he was assigned as the first scholar of his class. But that position seemed not to afford the proper scope for his active spirit. This he soon found, as a volunteer, and rose rapidly by promotion. Made a Brevet First Lieutenant on [illegible] 20, 1862, he became Captain on May 3, 1863; Major on July 1, of the same year; Lieut. Col. on June 18, 1864; Colonel on the 9th of October, and on the 13th of March, 1865—with the war still in progress—Brevet Brigadier General, then full Brigadier, and finally Brevet Major General of Volunteers; his rank in the regular army at that time being only that of Capt. of Engineers.

When the war had closed and the army was reorganized, reducing the rank of most of the officers, Mackenzie was assigned to the command of the Forty-first Regiment of Infantry, colored. He was subsequently appointed Colonel of the Fourth Cavalry, and has given the red devils no rest for the soles of their feet ever since, driving them hither and thither and receiving, by the way, last year an arrow from the bow of one of them into his body during one of his gallant charges upon the scoundrels, which was very painful, but fortunately not fatal.

Ex-Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, has accepted the Russian mission, and will at once make arrangements for his departure. He expects to leave New York the latter part of June.

A letter has been received in New Orleans, from a German intending in migration, inquiring whether it will be safe for him to vent re through New Orleans on his way to Texas, provided he is well armed and has a pass from the German Emperor.

FREAKS OF TYRANNY.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, in commenting on the recent farce ending in the discharge of Colonel DeBlanc by the United States Commissioner, for want of proof of an "overt act," says:

"The decision of the Commissioner, however, is important in one respect. He adjudicates that Col. DeBlanc and his associates, in resisting Kellogg's "corps d'armee," committed no offence against the laws of the United States, and therefore were not amenable to prosecution under these laws in the Courts of the United States. Kellogg and his military were enforcing the supposed laws of the State of Louisiana, and resistance to this enforcement was an offence, if any, to the laws of Louisiana. Hence, the killing of two of Badger's mercenaries—and the whole organization against carpet-bag rule and the collection of taxes, were not matters for the judicial tribunal of the United States to consider, but exclusively under the jurisdiction of the State of Louisiana. This is a great deal, if it shall be adhered to; for it will be the end of collecting taxes in the Parishes. The only penalty for kicking Kellogg's tax collectors out of the parishes will be suits or prosecutions in the State Courts, which every good citizen, we presume, will be prepared to meet. But we do not learn, that any suits or prosecutions have been instituted before the Parish tribunals for any acts done by Col. DeBlanc and his supporters. This looks very discouraging for the usurpers. There may be danger, that DeBlanc will multiply indefinitely, wherever Kellogg Ravens come to roost and gorge; and Badger's artillery may safely creep under old sheds, instead of floundering out over rocks and mud-holes, and floundering back again, becoming glorious by tremendous actions, rather than shells.

Col. DeBlanc and his associates have rendered a most Patriotic service to the People and State of Louisiana. The two grand instruments upon which their usurpers and oppressors rely for our subjection and submission to their rule, are *lies* and *force*. force by the United States soldiery. The two are most intimately connected, as they are in all despotisms. It is our business to expose both; and by exposing, weaken and perhaps defeat them. That our oppressors are by no means satisfied with their reports in power, is clear from their violence and recklessness. Grant has issued a new proclamation, but nobody heeds it. Kellogg has ordered his Attorney-General to indict Gov. McEnery for treason—he is not indicted. And all the assailants on the Police Stations for riots—they are not yet accused or arraigned. Twelve citizens are arrested by the so-called State authority, and United States soldiery; they are released. Colfax was a Salt-dicky pointment. And now, to keep up the expiring fire, a man is prosecuted for shooting at Kellogg, who, with a half dozen other employes, was at the time quietly working at his vocation. Then, the public ear at the North is getting wearied of their rascalities and falsities. A dozen orators of all colors are to be sent throughout the North to stir their hearers up with lying fervors and a gushing humanity. With no one to contradict or expose what tender sensibilities what vengeance and what hate may not be aroused? With lies and force by the United States Grant they cannot fail perpetuating their rule and crushing out the [illegible] Kellogg.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

The following summary which we take from the Philadelphia *Age*, seems to describe the condition of affairs in France so clearly that we give our readers the benefit of it.

The Cabinet of Ministerial advisers of President MacMahon, of France, shows the drift of his administration. It is by no means favorable to a continuation on of a Republican form of government. He was elected by a combination of Bonapartists, Orleanists and Legitimists. All the enemies of a Liberal government united to overthrow M. Thiers. In and out of the National Assembly the greatest unanimity prevailed. Duke Broglie was made President of the Council, and Buffet was elected President of the Assembly by the same combination which lifted Marshal MacMahon to the head of the nation. That was the first outcrop of the anti-Republican conspiracy in France. It subsequently received a temporary check by the election of M. Martel as the Vice-President of the National Legislature. But the combination was not destroyed. It remained in full strength, and received support from all the enemies of a Republic both in and out of France. The immediate issue on which M. Thiers was defeated and forced to resign, was the definite establishment of the Republic, a measure brought forward by the government, and sustained by the Liberals. The Conservatives opposed them selves to this measure by an interpellation, calling for the organization of a Conservative Ministry and a declaration of a Conservative policy on the part of the government. When the interpellation was sustained, M. Thiers would not remain in office. It showed him there was a majority of the National Assembly unfriendly to his policy, to the definite establishment of the Republic, and it might have been vain to attempt to form such a current with a Republican administration. Hence the position assumed by the President. He laid down his baton of office. It was taken up by a Monarchical coalition and placed in the hands of Marshal MacMahon, who has called around him as counsellors and advisers such men as Broglie, Magne, Batbi and others representing all shades of opposition to the Republic. In this connection the question is, can the coalition continue and carry on the government? That a vast majority of the people of France are in favor of a Republic will not be denied. That has been shown in all the recent elections. They won't sustain M. Thiers in a popular vote by an overwhelming majority over MacMahon or any one of the coalitionists. This being the case, President MacMahon has no support to fall back upon in case of a popular emergency. He must look to the army and the Assembly. The army has more than once fraternized with the people against those in power. We will not assume that MacMahon, who is a gallant soldier will deliberately set himself in opposition to the majority of the people of France. As to the coalition in the Assmbly, that is a bent reed on which to lean. The Bonapartists united with the Orleanists and Legitimists to defeat the Republic. But they will not agree to any plan for placing a member of either of these cliques on the throne of France. On the other hand, in the eyes of the Orleanists and Legitimists a Bonaparte claimant for the head of the French nation is as objectionable as a Republican. When these influences are in full operation the MacMahon combination will be as unreliable as a rope of sand. It cannot remain as a governing power. It will break down, and with it the hopes of the enemies of freedom in France. These are facts to be considered when looking at the defeat of M. Thiers, the choice of Marshal MacMahon and the character of his ministers. The President and his advisers are anti-Republicans, but they are anti-Republicans from different standpoints, and there will be want of concert of action between them.

THE PARDON OF SANTANTA AND BIG TREE.

The President, through the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Delano, is once more asking the Governor of Texas to pardon these two notorious criminals.

Mr. Delano, in his last communication, informs Governor Davis that "the subject has received the full and frequent consideration of the President and himself and that the justice and propriety of releasing the prisoners is urged by various parties for reasons that cannot be ignored."

It does really seem that it is about time for this interference on the part of the Federal Executive with State matters should stop; and if Governor Davis has a proper respect for himself and for his high office, he will administer such a rebuke to Mr. Delano, and through him to the President, as will bring the correspondence to an abrupt termination.

It seems that certain Indian Agents or other representatives of the Federal Government, have entered into an agreement with the Kiowa and Camanche Indians that Santanta and Big Tree should be pardoned upon condition of the continued good behavior of the tribes to which they belonged.

In making this arrangement with these tribes the Federal Government transcended its powers. The Governor of Texas now has it in his power to teach President Grant a lesson in State's Rights that he needs very much to learn. It may be that the refusal to release these criminals will provoke war with their tribes, but if this be true, it presents President Grant's Indian policy in a strange light. It is a confession that places the United States in a very contemptible position, that admits, that, in order to preserve the peace with the Indians, it is necessary to surrender to them their leaders who now lie in prison suffering the just penalty of the law for their crimes.

We sincerely trust that no such surrender will be made. If President Grant has no respect for the dignity of the country, it is to be hoped that Governor Davis has. In addition to this we would gladly see President Grant taught a few practical lessons in regard to the rights of the States, even though it be at the cost of war with the Kiowas and Camanches.

Drowning of Mr. McDiarmid—A Sad Affair Death of Mrs. Lewis.

LUMBERTON, May 30, 1873.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—Mr. W. S. McDiarmid, Editor of the *Robesonian*, was drowned in Lumber River yesterday evening, a half mile below this place. He went off to bathe alone, and not having returned this morning, search was made and his clothes were found on the bank.

Mr. McDiarmid could not swim, and the current is very strong at the point he took to the water.

His body has not been recovered, although every effort has been and is being made. This sad affair has cast a gloom over the entire town and business has been almost entirely suspended.

Mrs. Lewis, wife of David Lewis died this morning, aged about 67 years.

W.

Miss Nancy Billiard.

Messrs. Editors:—The notice in the JOURNAL of yesterday of the destitute condition of that good woman, Miss Nancy Billiard, coupled with the news that she is utterly helpless, as a paralytic, appeals to the gratitude of all of her former boarders for some means to alleviate her condition. We feel sure that both of you have grateful recollections of her many kindnesses when you were among her "boys," as she used to call us, and that the JOURNAL will be prompt to extend this call for contributions. If $1 could be collected from each one of her old boarders, or forwarded by them to James Watson, Esq., in Chapel Hill, for her benefit, even if this be confined to North Carolina, it will do much toward all visiting the sufferings and cares incident to her physical condition and advanced age.

This sum is little enough, and we know that many a man will be glad to make this recognition of the hearty and tender care which it was Miss Nancy's pleasure always to bestow.

Let the papers, in the State and out of it if they will, make known to her "boys" her wants, and the response will be in keeping with the tender feelings with which she is recollected.

Mr. Watson will no doubt assume charge of this fund, if it can be raised, and dispense it for Miss Nancy's benefit. We hope to hear good reports from this call.

ONE OF HER BOARDERS.

The following is the Presidential ticket nominated for 1876 by the irrepressible Lexington Caucasian:

For President in 1876—Captain Jack, the Modoc Leonidas!

For Vice-President—Hon. Shacknasty Jim, of Oregon.

For Secretary of State—Hon. Jocko Pompey Pinchback, of Louisiana.

For Secretary of War—Hon. James Bender, of the Devil's Kitchen, Kansas.

For Secretary of the Treasury and Chief Custodian of the Spoons—Hon. (?) Beastie F. Butler, of Nastynastychusetts.

For Head Hostler and Cleaner of the Dog-Kennels—Ulysses S. Grant, of Anywhere a Dead-Beat Excursion may take him.

The wife of a Louisville lawyer made a bustle of some important legal documents, and court had to adjourn until she could go home and return with them in proper shape.

Reported for the Journal.

Fifty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina, held at St. John's Church in Fayetteville, North Carolina.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 28, 1873.

FIRST DAY.

At 10 o'clock the Convention was opened with prayer by Rt. Rev. Bishop Thomas Atkinson. After prayer, the roll was called and the following Clergymen responded, viz:

Rev. Messrs. R. W. Barber, A. A. Benton, Chas. T. Bland, Benj. S. Bronson, D. H. Buel, Jarvis Buxton, J. B. Cheshire, C. J. Curtis, John A. Deal, L. Eborn, N. Falls, E. M. Forbes, A. M. Flythe, E. Geer, J. Harding, Thos. B. Haughton, H. G. Hilton, N. Collin Hughes, J. C. Huske, J. W. Larmour, M. M. Marshall, J. A. Oertel, Geo. Patterson, R. B. Sutton, P. D. Thomson, M. H. Vaughan, A. A. Watson, W. R. Wetmore and E. Wooten—30 in number.

LAY DELEGATES.

The following delegates were present, viz:

Trinity, Asheville, N. C., represented by J. G. Martin.

St. Thomas', Bath, N. C., N. E. Price.

Trinity, Beaufort, N. C., W. M. Nelson.

St. Pauls', Edenton, N. C., H. DeB. Hooper.

St. John's Fayetteville, T. H. Holmes, S. J. Hinds dale, W. N. Tillinghast J. C. McRae,

Church of the Holy Trinity, Hertford, N. C., T. H. Gilliam.

St. Matthew, Hillsboro', N. C., Thos. B. Hill.

Grace, Bertie county, N. C., Thos. J. Pugh.

St. James', Iredell county, N. C., J. A. Allison and F. Mills.

Church of Epiphany, Leaksville, N. C., W. S. Martin.

St. Luke's, Lincolnton, N. C., Thos. B. Hoke and S. McRee.

St. Bartholomew, Pittsboro, N. C., H. A. London and H. A. London, Jr.

Christ's Church, Raleigh, N. C., P. A. Wiley.

Chapel of St. Clements, Ringwood, N. C., C. W. Garrett.

Trinity, Scotland, Neck, N. C., P. E. Smith.

Calvary, Wadesboro, N. C., W. J. Covington.

Emmanuel, Warrenton, N. C., E. G. White and John White.

St. Peter's, Washington, N. C., J. F. Randolph and A. M. Buchanan.

St. James', Wilmington, N. C., A. J. DeRosset and Robert Strange.

St. John's, Wilmington, N. C., J. E. Lippitt.

St. Paul's, Wilmington, N. C., W. H. Bernard.

St. Timothy's, Wilson, N. C., R. W. Singeltary.

St. Thomas', Windsor, N. C., J. J. Jacocks.

Twenty-three Parishes were represented.

The Convention adjourned for divine services. The sermon was preached by the Rev. N. Collin Hughes. His text was from 1st Corinthians, 6 chapter and 19th verse: "Ye are not your own." After the sermon the Holy Communion was administered. After the conclusion of the services the Convention assembled and proceeded to elect a President and Secretary, which resulted in the election of E. M. Forbes as President, and W. N. Tillinghast as Secretary.

Rev. J. C. Huske announced that Christ Church, at Rocktish, would be consecrated by Bishop Atkinson, on Monday, June 2d, 1873, services commencing at 11 o'clock.

The Convention adjourned to meet Thursday morning, (to-morrow) at 9½ o'clock.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Convention met at 9½ o'clock, A. M., pursuant to adjournment.

After prayer, the Parochial Reports were offered and received.

The roll of members not present yesterday was called and the following responded: Rev. E. R. Rich and F. J. Murdock. Lay delegates, Messrs. J. W. Patton, J. C. McRae, J. F. Foulkes, L. J. Haughton, B. I. Howze, S. P. Battle, W. H. Battle, W. R. Cox, S. L. Fremont, T. M. Ferrell, H. Frizell, W. H. Wetmore, J. S. Henderson, W. B. Meares, J. W. Atkinson and DuBratz Cutlar.

Rev. J. Harding was appointed Assistant Secretary.

On motion of Rev. J. C. Huske, visiting and resident clergyman not entitled to seats as regular members, and candidates for Holy Orders, were invited to sit as honorary members.

Proceedings of yesterday were read by the Secretary. Rev. Mr. Patterson thought that the Secretary should insert in his minutes some notice of the religious services of each day, and made a motion to that effect. On motion of S. L. Fremont, the motion was laid on the table temporarily, and the proceedings were approved.

Rev. R. W. Barber, from the Committee on Elections, submitted a report upon a number of irregular certificates, which was adopted, and the holders thereof were admitted to seats.

The Bishop then announced the following Standing Committees.

On the State of the Church.—Revs. E. M. Forbes, N. Collin Hughes, Jarvis Buxton and Messrs. S. J. Hinsdale, and W. R. Cox.

On Canons.—Rev. A. Smedes, B. S. Bronson, D. H. Buel and Messrs. J. G. Martin and W. H. Battle.

On New Parishes.—Revs. Geo. Patterson, H. G. Hilton and Mr. P. A. Wiley.

On Unfinished Business.—Revs. A. A. Benton, N. Falls and Mr. R. W. Singletary.

On Finance.—Revs. A. A. Watson, J. C. Huske and Messrs. S. L. Fremont, Robert Strange and K. P. Battle.

The Bishop then read his annual address. In reference to the Assistant Bishopric, he described the difficulties of the Diocese, attributable to the wide extent of territory and other causes, and suggested that the only remedy was the election of an Assistant Bishop. The number of confirmations by the Bishop during the past year amounted to 365.

Rev. Geo. Patterson moved that that portion of the address in relation to the election of an Assistant Bishop, be referred to a committee of five—adopted. The following were appointed on said committee: Revs. A. Smedes, N. Collin Hughes, Geo. Patterson and Messrs. A. J. DeRosset and W. H. Battle. The remainder of the address was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Rev. J. C. Huske presented a memorial from a number of the members of St. Joseph's (colored) Episcopal Church, of Fayetteville, asking to be allowed representation in the Convention—referred to Committee on New Parishes, who reported favorably.

Col. S. L. Fremont, from the Committee to Revise the Rules of Order, submitted a report recommending an additional rule, changing the present mode of voting in elections. By the new rule only the name of the Parish is to be called, and not that of the delegates, as heretofore, one delegate as Chairman to announce the vote of the Parish. The report was laid on the table temporarily.

Mr. W. H. Battle reported from a Committee appointed to draft a proper form of deed in conveyance of property to the Trustees of this Diocese. Referred to the Committee on Canons.

The Treasurer, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, made a report, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Rev. A. A. Watson, from the Missionary Committee, and Rev. George Patterson, from the Committee on Education, submitted reports, which were appropriately referred.

Rev. Mr. Bronson offered a series of resolutions, recommending that the Bishop appoint a Committee of one or more, in each Parish, to co-operate with the Building Committee; also, that a Committee be appointed, consisting of the Bishop, two Clergymen and two laymen, to consider the matter of establishing a Diocesan School. The first resolution was rejected. The second, in regard to the Diocesan School, after much debate by Revs. Smedes and Bronson, was so amended as to instruct the Committee to inquire into the practicability of the scheme; and in this form the resolution was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Bronson offered a resolution directing the Trustees of Parishes to report to the Bishop, on his annual visitation, the condition of the Parishes and the salaries of Rectors, which went over.

Dr. A. J. DeRosset offered a series of resolutions in reference to some amendments to the Canons as now printed, which were referred to the Committee on Canons.

On motion, the Convention took a recess until 4 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 4 o'clock the Convention was called to order by the Bishop.

Revs. Marshall and Falls submitted memorials from congregations at Ringwood, and Hickory Tavern, asking representation in the Convention. Referred to the Committee on New Parishes.

The report of the Finance Committee was taken up and disposed of, and first resolution of report, changing the present mode of assessment, was voted on and it was agreed to adhere to the one now in use.

The second resolution of this report recommends that the salary of the Bishop be increased to $3,000 per annum. The Rev. Bishop preferred that this should not be done, as he was very well taken care of, and that great difficulty is experienced in raising money to pay an assistant Bishop.

The third resolution authorizes the Treasurer to drop from his accounts, all useless stocks; carried; and recommended the appointment of a Committee of three, to report what stocks should be dropped. Committee, A. J. DeRossett, Robt. Strange S. L. Fremont.

A further resolution, that no change be made in the system now in use for the support of Diocesan missions. Adopted.

Resolution in regard to the new rule of order, relating to the manner of voting, by S. L. Fremont, was taken up for consideration. Along discussion ensued, which was freely entered into by Messrs. S. L. Fremont, K. P. Battle, J. W. Atkinson and several others.—The question was finally put in this shape: "where a vote by orders is called for, the Lay vote of each Parish shall be cast by one delegate, to be selected by the delegates; *provided*, that any delegates voting with the minority may have their vote recorded." The vote was taken on the adoption of this, on motion of S. L. Fremont, which resulted in the rejection of the proposed new rule of order—yeas 11, nays 17.

Rev. A. A. Smedes, from the committee to which was referred that portion of the Bishop's address in relation to the election of an Assistant Bishop, submitted a report.

The first resolution of the report, that the Convention proceed to-morrow to the election of an Assistant Bishop, was adopted.

The second resolution of the report that the Assistant Bishop's salary be $2,500, after a lengthy debate, and offering of resolutions fixing salary at $1,000 and $2,000, the first resolution giving a salary of $2,500 was adopted.

The third resolution of the report, that to-morrow there be services at 9 o'clock, A. M., and Holy Communion, after which the Clergy proceed to some place to be prepared for them and make a nomination for Assistant Bishop was carried.

The fourth resolution, that the Clergy submit the nominations to the Laity *sitting with closed doors*, was next read and adopted.

By resolution, the churches, Good Shepherd, at Ridgeway, Warren county, and Ascension, at Hickory Tavern, Catawba county, were admitted into union with the Convention.

A motion of Col. S. L. Fremont, to have the minutes printed in this Diocese, if done as reasonable as elsewhere, was adopted.

Adjourned, to meet at 9 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Convention opened with morning prayer at 9 o'clock,

After prayer the Holy Communion was administered.

The Convention then went into session with closed doors, for the purpose of nominating an Assistant Bishop. About 1 o'clock the Clergy submitted several names for the consideration of the Lay Delegates, on which there was much discussion, which continued up to 3 o'clock, when the Convention took a recess until 5 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention assembled at 5 o'clock, and again went into discussion on the names presented by the Clergy in the forenoon, without any nomination. When our reporter left, at 7:30 P. M. the Convention was still in session.

LATER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE JOURNAL.]

FAYETTEVILLE, VIA RALEIGH, N. C., May 31. On the thirty-fourth ballot the Clergy at Fayetteville nominated Theodore B. Lyman, of San Francisco, Assistant Bishop. The nomination was concurred in last night. S.

The loss of horses by the epizootic ranged from 1 per cent. in North Carolina, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and 2 per cent. in Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina, Michigan and Indiana, and 15 per cent. in Texas.

Rome celebrated the two thousand six hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of her birthday on the 21st of April, a holiday which she honors with great splendor, to keep green in the memory of her people the foundation of the city 753 years before the birth of Christ. The Coliseum, the Arch of Titus, the Palatine and Basilica of Constantine, and the Forum where the "immortal" accents of notable stump orators are still said to glow, were all illuminated in colored lights successively; and finally all were illuminated with Bengal lights, rockets, and a majestic light from the Capitol. It isn't every city that can boast of celebrating her birthday for more than twenty-six centuries.

TRUE LOVE RUNNING ROUGHLY.

A spicy reporter of the St. Louis Republican thus tells not only how a young man got into trouble, but also how his *inamorata* was exposed:

That the course of true love does not always run smooth is sometimes verified even in this amicably disposed metropolis. For some reason (probably the action of atmospherical frigidity upon the cuticle) the Winter season has been set apart as the favorite time of the year for the happy consummation of "love's young dream," and the advent of Jack Frost usually inaugurates the forming of matrimonial alliances—both offensive and defensive—for the discomfiture of icy sheets and cold pedal extremities.—Married men always appear to the best advantage during cold weather—they look so warm and comfortable—and single ones probably "take note," and are anxious to profit by their example.

Some such thoughts must recently have entered the head of little Charley G——, who valiently wields a yard stick in behalf of a prominent Fourth street dry goods establishment, and whose seductive smile is supposed (by himself) to have quite a cannibal effect upon the hearts of his fair customers. Charley, who is a very Beau Brummel in dress, and thinks himself Don Juan No. 2, recently fell in love, over the counter, with a beautiful blonde who, to add to her numerous other attractions, was an orphan, an heiress (to be) and single.

Not a thousand miles from Lucas Place resides a widow lady unincumbered with children, and quite comfortably situated in regard to this world's goods. She moves in the very best of society in that wealthy and aristocratic neighborhood, and with her resides her niece, Clara ——, the beautiful blonde with whom our friend Charley became enamored.

But the old lady, having higher aspirations than a Clark's best spool thread—500 yards artillery run for her niece, peremptorily forbade that young lady's holding intercourse with Charley.

As Clara is dependent upon her aunt, she, of course, appeared to acquiesce in these ambitious designs, but at the same time registered a vow to her looking glass that no one in the world should ever supplant the dapper yard stick man in her maiden heart. As it would not answer to offend her wealthy relative, however, the young couple indulged in clandestine meetings sometimes at the house of a mutual friend, on Pine street, and sometimes (when the old lady was often long prayer meetings) at Clara's home. They swore eternal love on these occasions; vowed that persecutions should never separate them, and should the worst come to the worst, a crust of bread, a brook stone pitcher (with hands on both sides like they have at Ben DeBars') filled with crystal fluid from the bubbling spring, and a dry goods box on one end somewhere in the vicinity of Kirkwood, would be transmogrified into a palace of peace and plenty, sacred forever to their undying love.

One afternoon recently, Charley received a note from Clara, stating that her relative would that evening attend prayer meeting.

The intimation was enough, and 8 o'clock saw the young couple seated upon the sofa in her aunt's library, billing and cooing in the regular orthodox turtle-dove style. Little Charley, lured on by the witcheries of love, became perfectly "immense." He wound an arm about her waist and vowed that her form was "sylphlike." He toyed with her long golden ringlets, and likened them to "runnt sunbeams;" with a few other remarks to the effect that heaven's dearest gift to her sex was a "wealth of bright golden hair." Then when she blushed he swore the roses had been robbed, and when she smiled, that her lips were ruby portals to a casket of pearls. (By-the-by he probably referred to that or else in the human countenance usually term'd the mouth, and the pearls spoken of were undoubtedly the teeth.)

Indeed, he talked so nice, and she fed upon his glowing words with such a relish, that the old lady was rattling away at the door, as though the house was on fire, full five minutes before the spooney lovers heard her.

"Clara! Clara! my aunt!" exclaimed Clara.

Charley gave a frightful jerk, and muttering an ejaculation or two pertaining to the front end of a mule, paid.

It appears the old lady having reached the place of prayer, found the meeting postponed, or postponed, and concluded to give some little chat with a neighbor or two had returned home at this most opportune moment.

What was to be done? Not a closet or nook existed to retreat, and there Charley stood and wished that he was a mileage or stationery bill, so that he could pass the house, or member of the Legislature, or some other dreadful feature of modern civilization.

At last a brilliant idea occurred to his lady-love. In the corner of the library lay a bundle of carpet that had been brought to the house that day to refurnish the sitting-room, and having been duly inspected by the ladies was temporarily left in a huddled heap in the corner.

A hasty explanation to a priori, and then Charley unbundled himself, breathed the vow with a fervid vow that he would die for her sake were it necessary, and Clara then admitted her aunt.

That relative was not well pleased at being kept so long on the door step, and sharply demanded what had become of the servants.

"I sent them to bed, dear aunt, so that I might have the pleasure of remaining up for your return—but I fell asleep," ingenuously remarked the girl.

This loving explanation somewhat appeased the old lady, who, after warming herself, walked over to the bundle of carpet, and picking up a corner, wondered how it would look by gas light.

Clara hastened to assure her that it would not look nice at all, in fact she was so confident of it that her aunt need not go to the trouble of undoing it.

The old lady pondered over the stuff for a few moments, while her niece sat trembling upon the sofa, and little Charley felt that the world might come to an immediate end, and not annoy him a particle by the suddenness of the change.

At last, however, the crisis passed, for with some new idea entering her head, the old lady turned and remarked that she was "tired to death," and plumped her two hundred and fifty pounds avoirdupois upon the lounge, and little Charley assumed the shape of a pan-cake. He would have groaned, but did not have wind enough left for the purpose.

A little shriek from Clara attracted the old lady's attention to her niece.

"Why, you are all dressed up to-night."

"Yes, aunt, dear," replied Clara, mentally conjecturing how Charley felt in his pressed out condition.

"Yes," returned the other, "you look very well, only rather pale. Are you sick?"

"I—I don't feel very well," answered her niece, silently consigning her relative to Chicago, or some other wicked place.

"I'm sure you don't when you will lace up so tight, my dear," affectionately remarked the incorrigible old lady.

"I don't!" faintly repudiated Clara, while little Charley rasped the skin off one of his ears in trying to quietly twist his head in a position where he might distinctly hear anything of interest.

"You don't! you do; and at your time of life it is positively preposterous. If you was a young, giddy girl, it would be different; but for a person of your age——"

"O, aunt!"

Charley barked some more skin off and became decidedly interested.

"No there's no O aunt about it" continued the incorrigible, savagely oscillating her hand. "You sometimes act more like a silly school-girl than a woman who has seen twenty-six years of life."

"I haven't!" And Charley put his mouth in shape for a whistle, but it was immediately flattened out by a restive bounce of the old lady's.

"You haven't?" "Why, yes you have, and nearly twenty-seven! Why, what in the world ails the gal? What are you whimpering about, Clara?

"My—my head aches. Please don't talk," begged her niece, not quite positive as to the effect her decision might have on the young martyr under her aunt.

"Your head aches, does it? Well no wonder, wearing all that mass of hair on the back of you head is enough to make it ache. What nonsense it is when there is no one to see you; besides, it is positively making you baldheaded!"

"I'm not!" vigorously responded the young lady, burying her face in her hands, as she thought of all the nice things the fellow under the carpet had been saying.

"You are not! Yes you *are*. There's a bald spot on the top of your head the size of my hand!" and the old lady extended a palm in illustration. "Now, what in the world *are* you crying about, Clara? Sak

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C. :

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1873.

THE DAILY JOURNAL, the oldest daily paper in North Carolina, and the only thirty-two column daily in the State, is published every morning, except Monday, at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; FOUR DOLLARS six months; SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month for shorter periods. Served by Carriers in the city at SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month, or TWO DOLLARS and TWENTY-FIVE cents per quarter.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL, (Friday) a thirty-six column paper, TWO DOLLARS per year; three copies FIVE DOLLARS AND A HALF; four copies, SEVEN DOLLARS; five copies, EIGHT DOLLARS AND A HALF; ten copies, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; twenty copies, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS in all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for.

REMITTANCES should be made by Post-office Money Order or Express. If this cannot be done, protection against losses by mail may be secured by forwarding a draft payable to the order of the proprietors of the JOURNAL, or by sending the money in a registered letter.

ADVERTISING RATES (per inch of twelve solid lines of advertising type.) One inch, one insertion, ONE DOLLAR; two insertions ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF; three insertions, TWO DOLLARS; four insertions, TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF; five insertions, THREE DOLLARS; six insertions, THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF; twelve insertions, FIVE DOLLARS AND A HALF; one month, EIGHT DOLLARS; two months, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; three months, TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS.

Contracts for longer periods and longer space made upon liberal terms.

Address,
ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Wilmington, N. C.

DECORATION DAY.

We had laid aside a Northern paper for the purpose of making some comments upon its editorial relating to the decoration of the graves of Federal soldiers, on Friday last, and it was not our purpose to speak in any friendly or kindly tone. Before there was time to carry out our purpose, the following noble words, in the New York *Evening Post*, met our eye, and we publish them, instead of the comment we had meditated.

The *Post* says:

"But were there no homes south of Mason's and Dixon's line, and to-night are not mothers there thinking of those who died for a "lost cause"? Is not a mother's love always pure and sacred, and shall we not reverence it irrespective of geographical lines and of political differences? Shall the bitterness of war last forever? Let us be generous and wise in answering these and kindred questions which suggest themselves to any one when thinking of the history of this country for the last twelve years. Brave men and good citizens do not quarrel over graves."

If the spirit that pervades these words was more frequently manifested in word and deed at the North, it would not be long ere a far kindlier feeling existed between the lately warring sections than the country has witnessed for a third of a century.

Fixed and immutable as are our convictions in regard to all the issues pertaining to the late war, we are not proof against the softening influence of words like those the *Post* so bravely addresses to its Northern readers. And we feel sure, whenever the North shall be prepared to act in accord with the full measure of the meaning of the words that "brave men and good citizens do not quarrel over graves," that the South will be ready to do likewise.

LOUISIANA.

Governor McEnery, in view of the President's proclamation sustaining the Kellogg government, has issued a proclamation advising the people of Louisiana to make no further resistance for the present, but to wait until the meeting of Congress, in the hope that the "difficulties will be speedily adjusted, and that if they fail in securing a recognition of the government elected by the people (and an earnest effort will be made in that direction), at least Congress will surely initiate and pass the necessary measures, according to Louisiana a legitimate government, to which her citizens of all classes and of all parties will bow in willing and loyal obedience."

We are glad that Governor McEnery has pursued this course. The unlawful interference of President Grant, with an overwhelming power at his back, renders any efforts Louisianians might make, utterly vain and impotent. They have already done all that men could do to maintain their rights and liberties. Further resistance to Kellogg, now that he is supported by Federal bayonets, would result in ruin and exile or in imprisonment and death.

The people of North Carolina can and do sympathise deeply with their unfortunate brethren in Louisiana, for they, too, have known what it is to be oppressed and tyrannized over.

Holden and Pearson and Kirk in North Carolina were but patterns for Kellogg, Durrell and Longstreet in Louisiana.

May justice prevail in that State, at least as much as it has in our own.

Whether Governor McEnery's anticipations of relief from Congress are well founded cannot now be known. The Northern papers, we are glad to say, of every shade of political opinion, concur in commending the prudence and wisdom of his course, and they do so in such terms as to indicate that his refusal to resist Federal authority will, by no means, have the effect to strengthen the Kellogg usurpation. Indeed if their utterances be any proof of their feelings a sentiment of sympathy has been called into existence. How strong and how abiding it is, we shall probably know about Christmas, certainly not before. It is a long time to wait, but, unfortunately, nothing else can be done.

A drunken man emulated the famous exploit of Sam Patch, a few days ago, by leaping from the bridge at Passaic Falls into the cataract, some eighty feet below. He came out alive, but sober, and thoroughly frightened at what he had done.

The Missouri *Republican* learned a few days ago "from a reliable pair of lips" that Anna Dickinson was that day to be married to Senator Allison, of Iowa. The number of men that Miss Dickinson has been "going to marry" is somewhat astonishing.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD—W. W. HARLLEE.

We see that the Legislature of Texas has set aside, for the use of the Texas Pacific Railroad, a solid tract of land, eighty miles wide and four hundred and fifty miles long, in which no land warrants can be located, and no settlers can claim a pre-emption. The Louisville *Commercial*, in describing this grant, says that it covers thirty-six thousand square miles, being as large as the State of Kentucky, and contains land for agricultural and other purposes which cannot be surpassed.

Allowing something for exaggeration, this munificent donation will nevertheless not only insure the completion of this road, but will ultimately make it the richest corporation in the world.

One of the earliest purposes of the Company will be to attract immigrants to settle upon the magnificent domain which has been granted to it.

The New Orleans *Price Current*, a leading commercial paper, in speaking of this matter says that to insure this revolution in immigration, to command the confidence of Southern planters in Georgia, the Carolinians and Virginia, from which large accessions may be made, and which, in their turn will attract the attention and win equal confidence from European emmigrants, we conceive that it is essential for the Directors to place at the head of their Immigrant and Land Bureau, a Southern man of high character, a man combining intelligence with energy, earnestness with perseverance, the *sagacity to work* with the *facilities to do*, a man, moreover, of warm Southern sympathies, and yet of a liberal catholic charity to men of all parties and nations, one whose value has been tested by experience, whose ability has been proven by success.

The *Price Current* from this view of the wants of the Directory, unhesitatingly recommends General W. W. HARLLEE, of Marks Bluff, South Carolina, as one pre-eminently fitted for the position. We desire to add our endorsement to the opinion which our New Orleans cotemporary has formed of General HARLLEE. Though a native and resident of another State, he was the first President of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and that great work owes its existence and much of its early success to the energy and ability of General HARLLEE. Those who have been witnesses and beneficiaries of his zealous and intelligent labors, are glad to know that his merits are so highly appreciated by others. We know of no one who, by reason of his vast and useful experience, his character, intelligence and industry, and his extended acquaintance and influence, is better fitted to further the purposes of the Company in this particular. A distinguished member of the South Carolina bar, an experienced planter and a successful railroad president, and a true gentleman, he embraces every requisite needed at the head of the Immigrant and Land Bureau of this great corporation.

COSTLY WAGONS.

The New York *Sun* is responsible for the following statements:

The Treasury Department in Washington keeps two wagons to carry its mails and other packages in that city. One of these is a two-horse office wagon, and the other a one-horse mail wagon. Yet it appears from the report made by the Superintendent of the Treasury Building, on February 3, 1873, and published in House Executive Document No. 182, that "the care of horses for mail and office wagons and repairs of wagons and harness" for this same department cost the Government during the twelve months of the last fiscal year exactly $11,687.46. A considerable portion of this money was expended for repairs, and the account of this expenditure from July 31, 1871, to June 29, 1872, is set forth in the following table, which we take from the same official document:

THE COST OF REPAIRING TWO WAGONS.

1871.	
July 31, J. McDermott & Bro., repairing wagons	$ 7 50
Aug. 31, McDermott & Bro., repairing wagons	2 50
Oct. 24, McDermott & Bro., repairing wagons	14 00
Nov. 30, McDermott & Bro., repairing wagons	13 75
Dec. 16, J. McDermott & Bro., repairing wagons	2 00
1872.	
Feb. 1, J. McDermott & Bro., repairing wagons	5 00
March 7, McDermott & Brooks, repairing wagons	2 00
April 1, J. McDermott & Bro., repairing wagons	2 00
April 24, McDermott & Brooks, repairing wagons	2 00
May 31, J. McDermott & Bro., repairing wagons	2 00
June 20, A. J. Deere & Co., repairing wagons	2 00
Total	$61 75

The repairs of harness for these two wagons also cost the neat little sum of $1,131 88. On one single day, June 29, 1872, these repairs amounted to $384 73; and besides the repairs of the two wagons specified in the above table, the Superintendent likewise reports that the repairs of carriage harness this is in addition to the two wagons—cost in that year $1,176 70.

The two wagons above mentioned, which cost $2,700 a year for repairs, are employed not more than two hours a day carrying light loads. The loads are made up of mail matter and packages of little weight. All the heavy freight of the Treasury Department is otherwise provided for. The coal and wood are delivered by the contractors. So are the stationery and blank books; and the wagons of the Government Printing Office deliver at the department all the blank forms and other printed matter that are required from that establishment. The express companies receive and deliver all their freight at the department; and the local express companies are employed when heavy burdens have to be taken about the city. As the report of the Superintendent shows, there was paid out of the contingent fund to private parties for hauling between July 1, 1871, and June 30, 1872, the sum of $1,395 74. This would seem to leave but little work to be done by the two wagons with their three horses; and yet, as this official report declares, they cost nearly $1,000 a month to keep running, and $225 a month for repairs alone!

A movement is on foot in Prussia to compel the inhabitants of all parts of the German Empire to speak German. If they do not their civil rights will be endangered.

EXTENSION OF THE CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY TO THE WEST.

The completion of the Carolina Central Railway to Shelby being assured, it is worth while now to discuss the different routes West, and the most direct connection with the great Western lines.

A large number of our Western North Carolina friends advocate the line originally projected through Rutherfordton and Asheville, by way of the Reedy Patch Gap, twenty miles from Rutherfordton, in the direction of Asheville. This Gap is said to be the lowest on the Blue Ridge, being eight feet lower than Asheville, and requiring no tunnel to cross. We give below the heights of different points along the line of the proposed road, above tide water. Shelby 875 feet; summit near Rutherfordton 1,117; eight and a-half miles from Reedy Patch Gap, 1,398; Reedy Patch Gap (top of Blue Ridge) 2,242; mouth of Swananoa, 1,977; Asheville, 2,250.

From a report made in 1858, we learn the estimated cost to have been $1,600,000, to build the road from Rutherfordton to the French Broad River. Now, no doubt, the cost would fully reach $2,000,000. By some persons familiar with the character of the country, it is thought the cost would not exceed the average cost from Wilmington to Shelby.

In the present condition of the Western North Carolina Railroad, locked up, as it is for years, in litigation, the question of the practicability of constructing a line directly connected with Wilmington, and controlled by parties owning the Carolina Central, presents itself most favorably. We do not doubt when the connection is made with the Western States, no matter by what route, Wilmington will become the great importing and exporting point for immense quantities of produce from and to the great cities of that section. If we are to connect with a line worked in the interest of other parties, in combination opposed to the interests of Wilmington, as the Western North Carolina Railroad may become, it behooves us to stir in the matter of hauling our combinations are to secure the trade for which, under other circumstances, we must have competition.

The West is alive to the importance of these considerations, and will willingly co-operate with the East in securing the most direct and desirable route.

We are not prepared to give the cost of the different routes, provided the Western North Carolina Railroad could be purchased, but would like very much to have such new papers as are interested, furnish the public with all the data they can.

It is not too soon to be at work.

Those having control of the Carolina Central Railway are determined, we are assured, to make that road, and the connections necessary, a success. They will not be slow to embark capital in extending their road West, or in building branches whichever they may be made profitable.

A HINT TO THE HUSBANDMAN.

Even at the risk of offending the taste of some of our more fastidious friends, we publish the following article from the Savannah morning *News*, with our heartiest and most cordial commendation. Roasting ears and peas, with an occasional water melon have ever been the chief attractions to us about corn fields. The dark rich verdure of a field of beautiful waving corn is all very pretty to write about and talk about, but when it is compared to a good mess of well cooked cornfield peas, we can say in all sincerity "there is nothing in it." It may be very bad taste, in the opinion of some, but it is, nevertheless, an honest and decided one. The *News* says:

It rarely falls to our lot to exercise the privileges of a member of the Amateur Agricultural Association, to which all true editors belong, and, in that glowing rhetoric, for which the average Georgia journalist is famous, administer to the jocund husbandman an admonition that the exigencies of the occasion seem to require. It is rare, indeed, that we feel called upon to fashion our pen after the similitude of a plough-share, but when such a contingency does arise, we allow no minor considerations to interfere with what we conceive to be the plain duty of the conscientious agricultural editor. Wherefore we take it upon ourselves to advise the practical agriculturist wherein he may pander to the fastidious appetites of a chosen few, who for generations past have rigidly kept the sacred canons of Epicurus.

While our brother agriculturists of the quill are imploring the planter to desist from nursing the uncertain cotton weed, and to give his attention to the culture of corn, we desire to impress upon him the necessity of sowing a liberal area of fertile land in cow-peas. It is a duty he owes to that worthy guild known as the Farmers' Grange; it is a duty he owes society; it is a duty he owes to those choice spirits who are connoisseurs of good living.

In regard to this matter of cow peas, however, it is proper that there should be no misunderstanding. Any misapprehension is likely to affect a large circle of genial souls, whose aesthetic culture amounts to something practical and substantial. We do not lift our voice in favor of that effeminate vegetable, the lady pea, nor do we plead for the more diligent cultivation of that sickly product, the large white pea. These undoubtedly have their attractions, and are enjoyable to those who have never experienced the rarer delights of the table. We enter the lists to do battle for that savory morsel—the delicious globule—the speckled pea—and in behalf thereof we appeal to our friend the husbandman.

The speckled pea is by no means a popular vegetable. Bibulous aldermen and cadaverous clerks turn from it in disgust, and bilious dyspeptics give it the go-by. For the which, Heaven be praised. Served in the fashion that prevailed in the healthy times of the old plantation, the speckled pea does not command itself to those who dawdle on the verge of our great banquets. It is a dish to be set before lusty men and women whose palates have been educated up to the point of recognizing the indescribable, almost ethereal flavor that becomes allied somewhere in the delicate recesses of the rare morsel whose tastes are sufficiently refined to seize upon and enjoy to its fullest extent the delicious essence of nutrition that pervades and permeates the wonderful vegetable.

And yet, if the speckled pea be not prepared by an artist it is open to all the objections that can be brought against it by its enemies. It is of coarse and innutritious, tasteless and indigestible. Under the careless ministrations of the inartistic, its flavor is wasted and its aroma escapes. Under more favorable auspices, however, this pellet of delight is not only palatable, but incomparable; and the conditions of success, as we have been informed by the presiding goddess of a kitchen range, are simple indeed. An ample quantity of peas, a rasher of rich bacan, a modicum of salt and red pepper, a slow fire and a keen appetite, and you have a feast worthy of the age in which we live. Shade of Epicurus! tantalize us not with such exquisite visions. If thou must haunt us, render contrite the heart of the husbandman, and bring us a realization of the old-time experiences.

Under all conditions the speckled pea is worthy of special exaltation.—Whether waving its rich, velvety greenness amid the flashing sabres of corn, or made into fragrant hay—from bud to flower, from flower to fruit—it is always the same exquisitely delicious vegetable. Wherefore this admonition.

Plant corn, if you must—put broad acres in cotton, if you will—but, gentle husbandman, give us the speckled pea, and that not scantily. It is well to have corn and wheat. These are substantial. But the speckled pea is forage for man and beast, and a luxury for both. Therefore let not the seasons of promise pass by with emptiness.

THE MODOCS.

With the surrender of Captain Jack, the Modoc War may be considered as being ended—a war that probably ought never to have been begun; yet one, that having been begun ought long ago to have terminated.

The Government has now a question to decide that will doubtless cause it some perplexity, and that is, having Captain Jack and his tribe in its power, what is to be done with them?

If they be prisoners of war, it is difficult to see how they can be tried by any civil court for any crimes they may have committed against the civil law, and it is probably no easy matter to determine whether these lately captured Indians are now rightfully in custody as prisoners of war, or in custody as criminals for violations of the civil law.

The policy of the United States toward the Indians has not been altogether consistent. Until late years, we believe, the Government has, by treaty after treaty, recognized the tribal relation and tribal existence, if not their tribal sovereignty and independence. Recently, however, there has been a change in our policy in this respect, and an effort has been made to deal with Indians as individuals and citizens.

Whatever fate may befall Captain Jack, the world generally will scarcely deem it too severe for his many crimes against civilization, though there will be many men who, remembering that he is a savage, and admiring the courage and generalship he manifested in holding at bay, with literally a handful of men, the power of the United States in the protracted struggle just terminated, will think it were worthier for him to die the death of a warrior than that of a common felon.

From the New York Bulletin.

The New Cotton Crop.

In another column, we present the result of extended inquiries, made through letters addressed from this office to a large number of practical authorities at the South, as to the acreage of land planted with cotton this year, the condition of land and weather at the time of planting, the supply of labor, and the prospects of the new crop and of the out-turn of the crop of last year. For the convenience of our readers, we summarize the results of these inquiries.

1. As to the increase or decrease of acreage planted in cotton, in each State, this year as compared with last, we obtain the following result:

North Carolina increases 5*a*10 per cent., say average 7½ per cent.
South Carolina increases 10 per ct.
Tennessee increases 5*a*20 per cent., say average 12½ per cent.
Georgia increases 5*a*10 per cent., say average 7½ per cent.
Alabama, about, increases 2½ per cent.
Mississippi increases 10 per cent.
Louisiana, no change.
Texas increases 15 per cent.

From every State, except Louisiana, an increase of acreage is reported. In the case of each State we have given the highest and lowest percentages reported to us; and applying those ratios to the acreage of last year, we have the following as the comparative acreage of the two crops; the figures for last year being based on the returns of the Bureau of Agriculture, which have been generally accepted as closely approximating accuracy:

	Per cent increase.	Acreage, 1872.	Acreage, 1873.
North Carolina	7½	450,530	484,445
South Carolina	10	770,643	847,707
Tennessee	12½	518,947	583,440
Georgia	7½	1,311,765	1,409,219
Alabama	2½	1,787,981	1,832,653
Mississippi	10	1,540,403	1,694,443
Louisiana	Same	940,279	940,279
Texas	15	914,251	1,051,388
Total eight States		7,631,797	8,211,472

Thus, in the eight States enumerated, we have according to the above percentages of increase, 8,211,472 acres last year, showing an acreage increase for the whole of 7½ per cents., or about 580,000 acres. For Arkansas, Florida and other minor States we have no returns, but assuming the same average increase to apply to those States we would have the following result:

	Acreage, 1872.	Acreage, Increase.	Acreage, 1873.
Above eight States	7,631,797	8,211,472	579,675
Arkansas	1,047,542	1,125,828	78,314
Florida	158,000	170,538	12,538
Other States	157,000	169,495	12,495
Total	8,993,339	9,677,333	683,994

Upon this basis of estimate, the increase of acreage planted, in the whole cotton region, would be 656,529 acres.

2. On inquiries as to the use of fertilizers this year, compared with last, elicit the following result:

In North Carolina 15 per cent. increase.
In South Carolina 25 to 100 per cent. increase.
In Tennessee about as last year.
In Georgia 40 to 200 per cent. increase.
In Alabama moderate increase.
In Mississippi moderate increase.
In Louisiana about as last year.
In Texas scarcely at all used.

Evidently, therefore, there has been an increased application of fertilizers; which is important, not only as calculated to give an enlarged yield, but also, other things being equal, to force the crop to an earlier maturity, and, therefore, to secure a more favorable picking season.

3. Our next question as to the condition of land and weather in each State at the time of planting, brings out the following statements:

In North Carolina lands in a fine condition.
In South Carolina about as last year.
In Tennessee land better, weather cold.
In Georgia generally much better than in 1872.
In Alabama generally more favorable, but exceptions.
In Mississippi more favorable.
In Louisiana land more favorable, but weather unfavorable for the early planting.
In Texas land and weather less favorable.

Certainly the Western papers are forming a style of literature peculiarly their own. A Fort Wayne paper, discoursing upon the death of a man who fell asleep on a railroad track and was killed, says: "He was fast asleep, firmly clasped in the arms of both Morpheus and Somnus, and was only awakened by the glorious light that shone from the judgment seat in the world beyond the river."

SOUTHERN NOTABILITIES.

A MOST INTERESTING LETTER.

Jefferson Davis Writing Confederate History.

GEN. FORREST GROWING PERMANENTLY OLD.

L. Q. C. Lamar in Poor Health.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May, 1873.

Editors Telegraph and Messenger:

I am penning to you, perhaps, the last letter I shall ever write from Memphis. I regret to think this; but I am on the eve of leaving this pretty city, so full of life and active energy, whose people are alive and progressive, whose destiny in the future I love to contemplate.

I have been spending the day with Jefferson Davis, and in his sunny little office on Madison street, we have been talking over the past of many years.

It was in eighteen hundred and twenty-eight that I first saw this historical man. He had just returned from West Point and wore the uniform of a cadet. He was then a lithe, modest youth, whose deep gray eyes twinkled with the beauty and brilliancy of a star. His head was small, as it is yet, but admirably formed, and there was an intelligence in his features that gave promise of the future he has fulfilled. That eye to-day beams with the steady light of a mental illumination rarely met with in one of his years and sorrows. Those features, once so radiant, are now sedate and wearing the cast of deep melancholy, save when animated with the spirit which yet burns in his bosom when excited by thought or conversation. Sometimes, too, the twinkle of mirth dances in his eye and lights up his features. But soon the joyous smile fades into the melancholy, which has become habitual. His health is good. He has but one sound eye. You know the vision of the other has long since faded in darkness. This defect forbids much reading or writing. Yet to-day, in the familiarity of old friendship I remarked:

"I think, Mr. Davis, you will not lose the other eye until you shall have given to the world your views and opinions as to the causes which led to the late war?"

"I am writing," he said and he drummed with his fingers upon the baize covered table, upon which his arm rested, and the deep sadness which clouded his features and followed the remark was painful to contemplate.

We had been speaking of the distinguished L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, and of Col. Thomas Hardeman, of Georgia. After some moments he said, "the war had been a great misfortune to them. A brilliant future was before them; their talents and moral worth gave high promise of eminence and usefulness in their maturer years. Lamar has had his disabilities removed; Congress has refused to do the same for Hardeman. I am sorry for this if he desired it, but it is not possible for either of them to fill up the hiatus caused by the war; but even were this possible to them, it would be of no avail to the country. The flood of corruption which has swept over it has, and will continue to engulf it beyond the redeeming efficacy of moral worth or elevated intelligence. You have just returned from a visit to Lamar, and contemplate a visit to Georgia, you tell me; say to Hardeman, and to Lamar, when again you see them, I have a pleasant memory of them both; and, further, tell them I am preparing a work with all the impartiality possible to me, and after years of sober thought, which shall not leave the world in darkness as to my motives and my conduct, or that of those who acted with me."

There was something impressively sublime in the contemplation of this wonderful man amidst the afflictions of adversity. Hurled from the highest political position, robbed of fortune, laboring daily in almost abject poverty for the bread which feeds himself and family, proscribed and disfranchised, denied the political privileges of the negro servant who waits behind his chair as he takes his meals, and who blacks his boots, calmly and with a Godlike fortitude, bowing to the inevitable, yet firm in his principles, unyielding in the dignity of his manhood, and, with a soul unbending, meeting and defying in the direst adversity the taunts and oppressions of his enemies. Recent affliction has weighed him down with sorrow. But a few months since I watched him standing by the open grave which was to receive the body of his son, a youth of much promise, and which, in a few moments, was to close out from his view forever this cherished child. By him stood the wife and mother in mute despair. No tear dimmed his eye. Blanched and agonizing, his features wore the stern impress of the deepest grief; yet they were unmoved and calm. The body was gently lowered to its last resting place—then, and only then, did his great soul yield to the overpowering impulses of a mighty grief. The eyes closed, the lips compressed and twitched, the hands closed, the head bowed and one deep torturing groan told of the soul's agony.

Since writing the above, I have been to the grave of the Confederate dead in Elmwood Cemetery. This is a romantic and lovely spot, just beyond the corporate limits of the city. It is beautifully kept, and the flowers and shrubs, now in their infancy, will soon increase into exquisite beauty the ornamental loveliness of this last resting place of the dead, who died in Memphis. Mr. Davis was there, as was General Forrest; both seemed deeply moved, as slowly, and apart from all others, they moved amidst the graves, where beauty's hand had strewn the floral offering, in pious affection, above the gallant dead. This place is almost the centre of the battlefield where Forrest surprised and fought the Federal forces during the war, and many sleeping here were the victims of that fight. Forrest is growing prematurely old; his head is white, and the elasticity of his step is scarcely by what it was. The war's affliction fell heavily upon him, and though he is never heard to complain, yet the marks which tell of his sorrows are too prominent upon his features to be mistaken by the most careless observer.

To-day I spent an hour in the private office of Mr. Davis, with General Browne and William Preston, son of Albert Sidney Johnston. At present Mr. Johnston is a professor in Washington College, at Lexington, in Virginia. During the war he was private secretary to Mr. Davis. He is a most accomplished gentleman and scholar, and very intelligent. His father was at West Point with Mr. Davis, where a friendship commenced between them terminating only by the death of General Johnston, and now all the affection felt for the father seems bestowed upon the son.

General Browne has recently lost his accomplished lady, and is very sad and now he is childless and alone. General Browne is, as you know, an accomplished gentleman and true scholar. It was an hour to be chronicled in memory, and certainly I shall never forget it, or the conversation which transpired. I may never meet either of these gentlemen again. I am ten years the senior of Mr. Davis, and thirty, at least, of the other two. I am going away, and our ways of life diverge, and will very soon lead us far apart; mine is tending rapidly to the grave—theirs out into the busy world, and I am very sure it will scarcely be my lot to meet these, or three such men again in social converse in the brief remnant of my pilgrimage in time.

Two Sabbaths since I spent the day with, and at the home and in the society of the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi. I regret to say his health is poor, and his spirits much affected by it. Still he looks well and at times his mighty soul beams from his eyes, and bursts in eloquent burning words from his lips when a thought or a word arouses him. In a moment of conversational excitement, when with me in the privacy of my chamber, and when his lovely wife and her children were away at church—he sprang up from his seat, and, standing before me, was rapturously eloquent in the description of a scene he witnessed in the House of Commons of Great Britain, when the independence of our Confederacy was under discussion.—Every nerve in my body thrilled and I shared with him the excitement which was stirring his soul. Suddenly he burst into a laugh, a thing not usual with him. Reseating himself he said, mirthfully: "You are not old; I saw the fire of the boy sparkle in your eye as I talked, and I thank you for your compliment."

I thought of his father. Oh! how much there is of him in this, his glorious son—I thought, too, of his grand-parents, his uncles and his aunts, with whom I was so familiar when life was in the green, and could scarcely realize that I bore the weight of seventy-three years.

Close by, is the grave of Judge Longstreet and his wife. Their only two children are the wives of L. Q. C. Lamar and Dr. Henry Branham.—These live on the adjoining lots in affectionate relationship, their children are grow up, Lamar is a grown father, and the Branhams are filling the places of men and women; and I was the keeper of their grand and great grand parents.

I must desist, for I am growing sad, and this letter is too long. I am going to the sea, and my next may be written from the white beach of the foamy deep, or from the blue mountains of the West. *I am, you know, a waif, and go where the winds blow me.*

Adieu. Y. M. C.

From the Southern Cultivator.

Thoughts for the Month.

The principal work for the present month will be to keep the land in good *tilth*. In the cotton fields particularly, the sweep, cultivator or harrow should be run as frequently as possible. It is especially important that cotton should make "weed" very rapidly now. There is no danger of over-growth or shedding in June, and the plant ought to have every facility for growing and making "forms." The bottom crop is in some respects the surest, and the sooner the plant acquires size, the larger that crop will be. It has better chances to escape drought and is never cut off by caterpillars. It is useless to add that keeping the surface stirred and free from crusts, promotes continuous healthy growth. Under the old *abusive* system, so large a number of acres was allotted to each plough, that it was impossible to "get around" the crop very often. He was regarded as an excellent manager, who did not allow more than three weeks to elapse, before beginning over again. Let it be remembered however that that interval was not fixed upon as the *limit* which would benefit the crop, but the result of *necessity*, when such large crops were planted. No rule can be laid down, but the *less* the better.

PLOUGH SHALLOW.

Where land has been properly prepared and cultivated up to this time, there is little danger of its "running together" again, and all deep running ploughs may be laid aside in the cultivation of the crop. A plough running *one inch* deep will answer every purpose. All that is necessary being to kill grass and weeds and keep the surface well pulverized. Keeping open the pores of the skin of old mother earth is all that is needed now. Let in the air and the dew, and permit the roots to go everywhere without being disturbed; these are the leading considerations.

GETTING THE CROP CLEAN.

Now is the time to get rid of grass. The earlier workings may with safety be done rapidly—those in the early part of June ought to be done *thoroughly*. Every pains should be taken to get rid of grass now—this done and enough dirt may hereafter be thrown to the plants by the *plough* to do away almost entirely with the use of the hoe. All old farmers know that if the "May grass" is conquered, the battle is easily won.

Early in this month—if not already done, cotton should be brought to "its final stand." No superfluous plant should be allowed to remain any longer, to withdraw food from those which are to make the crop. What a proper stand is, each one must decide for himself. The wider the rows, the greater the crowding in the drill, possible.

LAYING BY CORN.

More or less of this will be done during the present month. Where corn has had proper cultivation, and the land is clean and in good tilth, it may be twice its last ploughing when in the "tassels." It is well to throw some dirt to the plants, that the "spar" roots may be well barried in the soil.—These roots play a very important part in the final development of the plant penetrating the soil to considerable depths and sending off immense quantities of fibrous roots to act as feeders. Late, deep and close ploughing injure many of these and do great harm.

Where corn is laid by early, it is particularly important that it it should be perfectly clean, otherwise it is likely to become very foul before the close of summer. The best plan is to sow peas broadcast (one to two bushels per acre,) and let these keep down the grass and weeds. They injure the corn less than grass, give some return for the seed and labor of sowing, and greatly benefit the land. This last consideration alone ought to make the practice general.

PEAS.

The main crop of these should be planted this month whether among corn or by itself. We have always warmly advocated the planting of a large crop of peas to themselves, regarding it as one of the best and cheapest crops grown. The seed may be drilled by a planter very rapidly, and one hoeing and at most two ploughings with sweep, will make the crop. It may follow oats or wheat—or may be planted even in an old sedge field. Stock may harvest the crop, or scythe or reaper may cut it down, and the seed be gotten out with a thresh.—With oats and peas the stock on a farm may be kept in best condition without corn, and at greatly less expense than when fed on corn alone. Oats are rapidly gaining in public favor—would that we could give a similar impulse to peas. The speckled or whippoorwill pea, planted in June, may be taken off the ground in time to sow oats in September, leaving the land in splendid condition for the latter crop. Moreover the roots, stems and leaves of the pea will furnish nitrogenous matter, the very thing which, above all else, the out plant needs in most of our soils.

HARVEST.

It requires great judgment and energy to harvest small grain crops well, in of any sizes without interfering seriously with [illegible] and cotton crops. Many a farmer has gotten badly "in the grass" by stopping the ploughs and hoes to cut small grain. Work should be arranged weeks in advance with reference to the harvest. As hands are in unusual demand at that time, it is best to hire extra hands *in advance* and get the crops in such condition that the regular hands on the farm may do the harvesting. No exhorbitant prices will then have to be paid. Cut and shock, and as soon as well dried, stack or house; it is extremely bad policy to let grain remain in shocks for weeks or months after it is cut. Remember that oats to be fed to stock, makes best feed when cut some time before it is fully ripe—that for seed should be allowed to mature perfectly.

STATE NEWS.

Senator Ransom will deliver the St. John's address at Oxford on the 24th of this month.

Two divorces were granted at the late Court in Halifax county, and one of the divorced men went immediately to the Register's office for license to marry another woman.

The Raleigh Sentinel Says: President Grant has appointed Capt. James R. Thigpen, Agricultural editor of the *State Agricultural Journal*, commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, and Capt. Thigpen has signified his intention to accept the position and go.

Mr. John Young, an old Wake County farmer, was robbed on the streets of Raleigh last Friday, of a pocket-book containing $100 in money. Two men, Frank Harrison and Dick Crockett, both colored, are now in jail charged with the robbery, but the money has not yet turned up.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: The Laegel gang, who were deserters during the war, attempted to kill Col. Monroe Helderbrand, the late commander of the Home Guards. They kept him shut up for four hours in a house in South Mountain. His friends came to the rescue, assailed the Laegels and drove them off.

The Raleigh News says: In speaking of the storm that passed over the city Wednesday evening last, the oldest inhabitants say they never knew a more terrific wind storm in the city.—Large trees were blown down in several portions of the city, and every street was obstructed with broken limbs and branches. No damage to person or property.

The Fayetteville Statesman says: The suit of L. P. Bayne & Co., et al., vs. Western Rail Road Company, will come up in the United States Circuit Court in Raleigh next week. We understand its object is to foreclose a mortgage, and that it is highly probable that a receiver will be appointed to take charge of the road during the pendency of the suit.

The Piedmont Press says: There is a rock cliff in the South Mountain, seven miles from Montgomery, from the face of which, after a dry spell, pure alum can be scraped off. In another part of the same cliff the country people get the red oxide of iron for coloring purposes. No spring has yet been discovered at its base. If a well were dug there the water would doubtless be found to contain valuable medicinal qualities.

FIELD CROPS, 1873.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR FIELD CROPS.

The following General and Special Premiums for Field Crops, will be awarded at the Fifth Annual Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, to be held in the Fall of 1873:

GENERAL PREMIUMS.

COTTON.

For largest crop of Cotton upon four (4) acres or more of upland; with statement of quality per acre, as also of cultivation, amount and kind of manure used, the time of planting and variety of cotton, the land to be measured and the yield to be vouched for by affidavit—one bale to be exhibited.
Premium.....$100
For largest crop of cotton upon one (1) acre of land, regulations same as above.
Premium.....$25
For largest crop of cotton on one acre, by a boy not over eighteen years of age.....$20

CORN.

For largest crop of Corn grown upon four (4) acres of upland or lowland. Regulations same as for Cotton; two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample.
Premium.....$50 each.
For largest crop of Corn grown upon one (1) acre of upland or low land; same regulations as above.
Premium.....$20 each
For largest crop of Corn on one acre of upland or lowland, made by a boy not over eighteen years of age.....$20 each

WHEAT.

For the largest yield of Wheat from five (5) acres; under same rules and regulations for Cotton and Corn—two bushels to be exhibited.
Premium.....$25

OATS AND RYE.

For largest yield of Rice, Oats or Rye, same regulations as above, two bushels to be exhibited.
Premium, each.....$20

POTATOES.

For largest crop of Sweet Potatoes upon one (1) acre; one hundred to be dug and two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample.
Premium.....$
For largest crop of Irish Potatoes upon one half acre. Same regulations as above for Sweet Potatoes.
Premium.....$10

PEAS, &C., &C.

For largest crop of Ground Peas upon one acre.
Premium.....$25
For largest yield of Snap Peas upon one acre; for largest yield of Turnips upon one acre. Two bushels of each to be exhibited, under same regulations as other crops.
Premium, each.....$10

HAY.

For largest yield Stock Pea vine Hay on one acre; one bale to be exhibited.
Premium.....$20
For largest yield of Native Grass, one bale to be exhibited; quality and quantity to be considered.
Premium.....$20
The grass must be cut from land cut if suited for Hay.
Largest yield of Red Clover upon one acre; largest yield of cultivated Grasses upon one acre; one bale of each to be exhibited.
Premium, each.....$20
To the Farmer who raises and applies the largest number of bushels of Composted Manure to, and by each horse, mule or ox, used in the cultivation of his farm, the quantity to be certified to by two or more competent witnesses.
Premium.....$30
All the rules and regulations specified in the "Premium List" *so far as composted manure, barn yard manure and artificials*, is as required, to be filed with the General Secretary, when the articles are exhibited, *otherwise* the Awarding Committee will withhold Premiums.
Largest yield of each of the following articles of fruit and vegetables, to be proved by affidavit and submitted to the committee:

Garden Peas	$5
Cucumbers	5
Tomatoes	5
Asparagus	5
Radishes	5
Beets	5
Cabbages	5
Spring Irish Potatoes	5
Celery	5
Cauliflowers	5
Peaches	5
Pears	5
Grapes, Scuppernong, Muh, Flowers and Conord	5

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

By the Savassa Guano Company, of Wilmington.

500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of Corn from four acres upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of Cotton from four acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of Sweet Potatoes from four acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of Peanuts from four acres of upland.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1873.

Reported for the Journal.

Forty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina held at St. John's Church in Fayetteville, North Carolina.

FRIDAY May 30, 1873.

THIRD DAY.

NIGHT SESSION.

In our last report of Friday's proceedings, we had to give only what was done up to the closing of the mail.

The night session was taken up with the report of the Committee on Education, which will not result until 10 o'clock, P. m., when Rev. Theodore B. Lyman, of Trinity Church, San Francisco, Cal., was elected to the Bishopric. The clergy nominated and then submitted name to the Convention. No choice was made by the clergy until the last ballot, when Rev. Mr. Lyman was chosen by a very close vote. Rev. A. Watson, of St. James' Church, Wilmington, received the next highest vote. Mr. Lyman was elected on the first ballot of the Convention, and will arrive on Saturday.

FOURTH DAY.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, a. m., by the chairman, Rev. E. M. Forbes. After prayer, the minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The Annual Convention of this Diocese will be held at St. John's Church in Wilmington, N. C., commencing on the third Wednesday in May, 1874.

On motion, the Convention went into the election of the regular Standing Committees, which resulted as follows:

Board of Missions Committee.—Rev. A. Watson, D. D., Rev. J. C. Burkhead, Rev. A. Smedes, D. D., Rev. N. Collin Hughes, Rev. J. G. Martin, Rev. W. H. Battle, A. J. DeRosset, Richard H. Smith.

Domestic Committee.—Rev. E. M. Forbes, Rev. J. C. Hinkle, Rev. Geo. Patterson, Rev. Davis Buxton, Wm. Eaton, J. F. Pedder, R. P. Battle, J. W. Atkinson.

Church Building Committee.—Rev. J. C. Cheshire, D. D., Rev. Luther Rice, Rev. M. M. Marshall, W. P. Cox, C. W. Strong.

H. A. London, Jr., offered a resolution with a view of organizing a Society to be known as the Laymen's Church Aid Society. Adopted.

Mr. London's plan was that at the call of any Clergyman in the Diocese, each member of the Society pay on the call of the Treasurer, a certain fixed sum for the family of the deceased. It further agreed that the Lay Delegates meet in the Church immediately on the adjournment of the morning session of the Convention.

Rev. George Patterson, from the Committee on New Parishes, reported in relation to asking the admittance of Martin's Parish, Hamilton, Martin county into with this Convention, which was adopted.

Rev. E. Geer offered a resolution instructing the Secretary to have printed 1,200 copies of the Journal of the Convention for distribution; also instructing the Secretary to have printed 500 copies of the Constitution and By Laws, as they now exist. Adopted.

A resolution, offered by Rev. D. H. Bays, in reference to certain changes in the Constitution, was postponed, subject before the next Convention.

Rev. L. M. Forbes, from the Committee on the State of the Church, submitted a report. The report shows that during the past Convental year the church has been fully baptisms and 357 confirmations, 3,167 communicants, 3,540 communicants, 2,500 baptized persons not communicants, 220 deaths, 10 ordinances and $33,850 in contributions.

K. P. Battle, from the Committee on Permanent Episcopal Fund, read a report from the Committee, stating that so far $11,000 unconditional, and in cash, had been raised, and $2,000 conditional. Committee continued.

K. P. Battle moved that a Clergyman be appointed to canvass for the Permanent Episcopal Fund. The motion was carried and Rev. N. Collin Hughes was chosen as canvasser.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 4:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention called to order at 4:30 p. m., by the Chairman, Rev. L. M. Forbes.

The committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts reported them correct, and recommended that Dr. A. J. DeRosset be reelected by acclamation. Adopted.

Thomas H. Gilliam offered the following resolution: That the thanks of the Convention are hereby tendered to the congregation and Rector of St. John's church, and to the citizens of Fayetteville, for their generous hospitality and kind attention during the session of this Convention. Adopted.

The Treasurer read a supplementary report, showing the amount received from the different Parishes since May 1st, 1873.

The minutes of Thursday were read and approved.

The minutes of to-day (Saturday) were read and approved.

Gen. J. G. Martin moved that hereafter the assessments be paid quarterly to the Treasurer. Adopted.

After prayer by the Bishop, at 5 o'clock, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

LAYMEN'S CLERICAL AID SOCIETY.

After adjournment of the morning session of Convention, the Lay delegates assembled for the purpose of organizing the Laymen's Clerical Aid Society. On motion of General J. G. Martin, Hon. W. H. Battle, was called to the chair and H. A. London, Jr., appointed Secretary.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the Laymen's Clerical Aid Society of the Diocese of Ohio, were read and after a few alterations were accepted by this Society.

In accordance with said Constitution an election of officers was had with the following result:

President.—Hon. W. H. Battle.

Vice Presidents.—Col. J. W. Atkinson.

Secretary.—H. A. London, Jr.

Treasurer.—W. E. Anderson.

On motion, Messrs. K. P. Battle, W. R. Cox and P. A. Wiley were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the Constitution as adopted.

On motion of Thos. H. Gilliam, the Secretary was directed to have printed 200 copies of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society for distribution among the different Parishes.

On motion of K. P. Battle, the Secretary was requested to prepare and send a circular to the different churches in the Diocese, for the purpose of obtaining additional members to this Society, and explaining the objects of the same.

On motion the Society adjourned.

Pound sweet, light and wholesome Bread, Rolls, Biscuits, Corn Bread, Muffins, Buckwheat and other Griddle Cakes, and Pastry and Cakes, with Dooley's Yeast Powders. Sold by grocers.

Nathans' Crystal Discovery for the Hair, the greatest discovery of modern chemistry, will positively restore gray hair to its natural color in from three to ten days. Warranted harmless to head, no Sulphur, no Silver or other poison. Get your Druggist to order it Take no other. d&w

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Notice to Common School Teachers in Sampson County.

The examination of applicants for certificates to teach the common schools in Sampson county, on July 3rd, will be much more rigid than heretofore, and will embrace a wider range of subjects.

Preparatory to this examination, the Board of Examiners will give *free* instructions, in the Court House in Clinton, on the second and third Saturdays in June, to all persons who propose to apply for certificates.

The exercises will begin at 9½ o'clock a. m.

B. F. GRADY, JR., } Board of
J. L. STEWART, } Examiners.
E. W. KERR, }

Rev. T. B. Lyman, D. D.

Rev. Theodore B. Lyman, D. D., recently elected Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, was born in Pennsylvania, near the Maryland line, and is now about sixty years of age. He graduated at the General Theological Seminary in New York. His wife was a Miss Albert, of Maryland, of an old and wealthy family in that State and a lady who is entirely Southern in her feelings and sympathies. When Rev. R. B. Drane was called to the charge of St. James' Parish, in this city, Dr. Lyman succeeded him, as one of the Faculty in St. James' College, at Hagerstown, Maryland. About the year 1850 he removed to Pittsburg, Pa., and accepted the charge of Trinity Church, in that city. He labored very earnestly among his congregation and the Parish, which was very backward when he took charge of it, soon grew so rapidly under his fostering care that it was found necessary to erect another church.

At the breaking out of the war Dr. Lyman went to Rome, where he assumed charge of the American Chapel at that place.

After about ten years abroad, he removed to San Francisco, where he was installed as Rector of Trinity Church, in that city, where he is now located. He is a gentleman of eminent piety, great learning and of rare scholarly attainments and was recently prominently spoken of in connection with the position of Assistant Bishop of California.

It is generally understood that Dr. Lyman was not aware that his name would be brought before the Convention at Fayetteville and it is therefore not known if he will accept the position.

County Commissioners.

The Board met last evening in regular session.

The committee appointed to settle with the Tax Collector report that they have received of him an account of the taxes collected and paid over, and that as some other poll taxes can not be collected, they recommend that he be allowed further time for settlement, say until the 15th instant. Report accepted and ordered spread on the minutes.

The committee on a pathway south of Smith's creek and over Watson's branch, reported that a contract has been made with David West for the repair of the first named at $75, and for the latter at $40, with Jno. G. Wagner.

The Chairman was authorized to confer with parties living near the following bridges, for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of putting them in order, viz: Sills' Creek, Hamilton Creek and Rockfish Creek bridges; also to report the cost of keeping up the same for the ensuing three years.

A communication from S. VanAmringe, Superintendent of the Work House, in reference to certain repairs alleged to be necessary, was referred to the Committee on Work House.

Report in reference to the bridge at South Washington was ordered received and the sum of $25 was awarded to Jacob Murray for repairs on same, the said bridge to be repaired in accordance with the contract entered into with J. H. Murphy.

The Committee on Work House were authorized to procure 1,200 feet lumber and 30 lbs. nails, for the purpose of making the necessary repairs to the kitchen of the Work House.

The record made of meetings held April 21st and May 12th, 1873, were ordered amended so as to read as follows:

Ordered, That the Trustees of Masonboro' township be authorized to levy a township tax of twenty-five cents on the $100 valuation of real and personal property; Grant township, twenty-five cents on the $100 valuation of real and personal property; and Lees-ville township, ten cents on the $100 valuation of real and personal property, to be collected by the Sheriff as other taxes are collected.

It was ordered that the repairs on the Work House prison, and all other matters regarding the comfort and proper care of the prisoners, be examined into and a full report made, at the regular July meeting, what is the best disposition to be made of the prisoners and the Work House in the future.

The Board adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 16th inst., at 8 p. m.

Rev. W. S. McDiarmid.

A telegram from the operator at Lumberton, to Mr. B. Whiting, operator at the C. C. R. W. Depot, in this city, as also a note received here yesterday from a friend at Lumberton, states that the body of Mr. McDiarmid was found at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, about two miles below the spot at which he was drowned. A reward of $50 had been offered for its recovery. The funeral services took place on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church. The entire town turned out to mourn one who they had learned to love and esteem so highly during his life and whose untimely death was a blow from which they will not soon recover.

The Fayetteville *Eagle* of Saturday morning contains the following additional particulars of the unfortunate affair:

"Late Thursday evening he went to a place on the bank of Lumber river just below the railroad bridge to bathe, where there was a retired shallow place much used for bathing. It seems he had been in the water and returned to the dry bank, and his track showed he again went into the water, but by mistake got on the edge of precipice at the bottom of the shallow cove, and fell out in the current of the river where the water was ten or fifteen feet deep. No one was with him and he must have drowned very soon as he could not swim. His body had not been found up to noon yesterday.

"All his clothes, towel, soap, watch, pocketbook, &c., were found on the bank where his tracks led down into the water. His absence attracted no special attention, as he and others had often gone bathing at the same place, and not till early the next morning was he missed. Search of once began with the above sad result. Mr. McDiarmid was some 35 or 40 years old, and leaves several small children. His wife died 2 months ago of heart disease. He was a native of Cumberland county, born and raised some thirty miles west of Fayetteville, at the Robeson line. He was married in Alabama, where he lived a few years. In 1860 he started the *Robesonian*, and the paper was becoming quite popular and successful. He was for several years a Baptist minister, a strong writer, active thinker, and an earnest and honest man. His sad death casts gloom over Lumberton, where he was much esteemed, and brings grief to his many friends wherever he was known."

☞ Little is left to be wished for by those who quarter at the American House, Boston, by the late improvements. Everything is fresh and nice, and the unequalled management of the past is continued. ☜

That Living Casometer, the stomach, generates noxious and carbonic acid gas. Both are destructive to the teeth. SOZODONT counteracts their corrosive operation, and neutralizes all impurities that tend to injure the teeth, or defile the breath.

VICK & MEBANE,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.

☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

Seawan per lb	30 a 32	Lumber, (Mill,)	
Barrels: Spts T. each,		Ship Rib	15 00 a 17
H. hand	2 50 a 2 75	Wide do	10 00 a 25 00
New	2 75 a 3 00	Scantling 10 to 20	7 00
Candles, per lb.,		Ship Stuff	0 00 a 22 00
Tallow	16 a 17	Lime, (from store)	
Adamantine	16 a 17	Rockport	1 50 a 1 60
Sperm	50 a 55	Rockland	0 00 a 1 65
Coffee, per lb.,		Molasses, per gallon,	
Java	30 a 32	Cuba, hhds	0 a 37½
Laguayra	25 a 28	do bbls	0 00 a 42
Rio	25 a 28	Sugar house	0 00 a 32
Mocha	28 a 30	do hhds	25 a 26
Dbl Refined	18½ a 20	Syrup, hhds	45 a 0 00
Double Ahter	16 a 16	do N. O.	80 a 85
Rope per lb	7 a 10	Nails, per lbs,	
Corn Meal,		Cut	3 a 6 75
per bushel	0 95 a 0 97½	Oils, per gallon,	
Domestics,		Sperm	0 00 a 3 00
Sheeting,		Linseed	1 40 a 1 50
7 per yard	12 a 14	Machinery	75 a 2 00
Yarn, per 5 lb	160 a 167	Kerosene	25 a 26
Feathers,		Peanuts	0 75 a 1 50
per lb	45 a 90	Potatoes,	
Fish, per bbl.,		Sweet	80 a 1 00
Mackerel,		Irish, bbl	4 25 a 5 50
No 1	18 00 a 22 00	Provisions, per lb	
No 2	14 00 a 14 50	N. C. Bacon	
No 3	10 00 a 10 50	Hams	15 a 18
Mullets	5 50 a 9 00	Middlings	12 a 12½
Herring,		Shoulders	10½ a 11
Best	8 00 a 9 00	Rog round	13 a 13½
No 1	6 00 a 12 50	Western Bacon	
No 2	4 00 a 6 00	(Smoked)	
Roe	5 00 a 8 00	Hams	16 a 17
Dry Cod	7 a 7½	Middlings	14½ a 15
Flour, per bbl,		Shoulders	13 a 13½
Northern Family	8 50 a 11 50	(Dry Salted)	
Superfine	6 50 a 7 00	Middlings	13 a 13½
No 2	7 50 a 8 75	Shoulders	12 a 12½
North Carolina,		Hams	14 a 15
Family	10 00 a 10 50	Lard, N. C.	00 a 13
Superfine	7 a 8 25	do Northern	13 a 14
Extra, per lb	16 a 22	Butter, N. C.	15 a 20
Grass Bag	25 a 28	do Northern	40 a 47
Guano, Peruvian,		Cheese	a 19
Per ton	60 00 a 65 00	Pork, Northern, per bbl	
Grain, per bushel,		City Mess	20 00 a 20 50
Corn	88 a 90	Thin	00 00 a 16 50
Oats	50 a 55	Rump	15 00 a 17 00
Peas, Cow	70 a 0 00	Salt, Mess, per	
Rice	8 a 9	bag 2 bush	2 50 a 2 00
Carolina	8 a 9	Liverpool, sack, ground	
Hides, per lb.,		cargo	0 00 a 0 00
Dressed	6 a 7	Furniture	0 00 a 1 60
Green	5 a 6	American	0 00 a 1 50
Dry	14 a 15	Sugar, per lb.,	
Iron, per lb.,		Porto Rico	10 a 11½
Eastern	0 00 a 4 00	Cuba	11 a 11½
Northern	3 a 3 50	Refined	12 a 12
Iron, per lb.,		Soap, per lbs.,	
English, assorted	5 a 20	A	11 a 12
American, assorted	5 a 20	Mould	13 a 14
Americano	7 a 0 00	Soap, per lbs.,	
Hoop	7 a 0 00	Northern	5 a 7
Nail Rod	7 a 0 00	Shingles, per M.,	
Sheet	7 a 0 00	Cypress	4 00 a 5 00
Spike	7 a 0 00	Contract	6 50 a 9 00
Hoop	7 a 0 00	Common	2 25 a 2 75
Lumber, per M.,		Shingles, per M.,	
Timbers, per cub.	12 00 a 15 00	Cypress	0 00 a 0 00
Scantling, 2 to 4	12 00 a 15 00	Staves, per M.,	
Whitney	1 25 a 1 00	W. O. hhd	0 00 a 0 00
Boards	12 00 a 15 00	W. O. bbl	0 00 a 0 00
Planks	12 00 a 15 00	Spirits Turpentine,	
Sawed	12 00 a 15 00	per gallon	0 00 a 0 00
Hewed	12 00 a 15 00	Rosin, per bbl	0 00 a 0 00
Square	12 00 a 15 00	Tar, per bbl	0 00 a 0 00
Log Cedar	12 00 a 15 00	Crude Turpentine,	
Scantling	12 00 a 15 00	per bbl	0 00 a 0 00

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, June 5th, 1873.

THE CROPS.—Our information in regard to the growing crops this week is from the East'n section of the State and along the line of the W. & W. R. R. In the Eastern counties where the land is low and not well drained, the late heavy rains have done some injury to the corn and cotton, not enough however to report, and with reasonable weather for the next week or so all the backwardness will be fully regained. Along the line of the W. & W. R. R. the crops generally look well. On the 1st and 2d inst. portions of several counties were visited with hail storms, which did some damage to the tender corn and small grain. The cotton which is well up received little if any damage, and the farmers are hopeful of a full yield. The rains have prevented in some sections the working of the crops, and the grass has gotten a slight start, but with only occasional rains it is hoped that by the time we shall report again, that this obstacle will be fully overcome.

P. S. Since the above was in type we have received information from the South Carolina crops. In Marion county they have had almost incessant rain and no chance to clear the grass from the corn or cotton. The grass is getting such headway that the farmers are almost in despair, but are doing all they can to chop it out. Darlington county is in little better condition. The corn is comparatively clean and the cotton is growing. The rains still continue and farmers are longing for a dry season.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—The volume of business during the week just closed has been only moderately large and trade generally continues sluggish and inactive, and, in fact, has been almost at a stagnation. In the Naval Stores market the usual amount of business to fill export orders and to cover May contracts has been done, but outside of this, there was little or no activity, the speculative movement being confined to a very narrow circle. *Spirits Turpentine*.—The market in its earliest stage this week, was fairly active, and continued so for some time, prices being at about as they were last week, but subsequently a dullness set in and the market gradually succumbed to downward, dull tendency and has given way almost daily. *Rosin*.—The market was active early in the week and was probably kept buoyant by the pressing demands to fill May contracts, but like the other branches of the trade, became weak and has declined. *Crude Turpentine*.—Through the exerted efforts of the receivers, has managed to sustain former prices, but at the close does not exhibit any firmness and a decline is anticipated. *Tar*.—The export which were heavy during the preceeding week, reduced the stock to within a small fraction. This put the market up and for some few days there was a decided advance, but the receipts were hurried in and being thrown upon the market broke it, which has since declined. *Cotton*.—There was little or no demand the first two days of the week, but at the close there was considerable enquiry and the transactions were fully equal to those of last week. *Grain*.—Shows some improvement of tone but no material advance of rates. *Provisions*.—Are generally dull, and have barely sustained former quotations. *Dry Goods*.—The retail trade seems to be fairly liberal. There is little doing in the wholesale market and orders are short. Country merchants have been ordering only the lighter fabrics for the Summer wear. *Money*.—There has been quite an active demand for money in our local market most of the week, deposits have increased to such an extent that the banks are now able to take up all the acceptable paper offering. The special feature of the market and the changes in prices of the leading articles of merchandise for the week ending are reviewed as follows:

COTTON.—The market during the past week has been quiet and prices are without quotable change. It may be noted, however, that the better grades, low middling and above, are in but limited supply and to purchase good lines of them would not be an easy matter, unless at some advance on our nominal quotations, but of grades below low middling the supply is large and prices are in buyers' favor, and it is difficult to market lots of any size, the demand being quite limited. At the close of the week there is some activity but sales are of very inferior and dirty grades which are barely quotable and our quotations are only on a nominal basis. The receipts are slowly but gradually decreasing, and while the exports are not large, yet they are heavier than the receipts and the stock is being slowly decreased and is now 2,623 bales.

The cotton movement for the week shows the receipts were 30,906 bales against 34,044 bales last week, 41,031 bales the previous week, and 43,770 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since September 1, 1872, 3,410,978 bales, against 2,653,235 bales for the same period of 1871 72. Showing an increase since September 1, 1872, of 757,752 bales. The exports for the week ending reach a total of 67,651 bales, of which 58,974 bales were to Great Britain, 4,721 bales to France, and 1,156 bales to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 285,680 bales.

The sales for the week foot up 219 bales at figures ranging from 9 cents to 18 cents. We quote nominally as follows:

Low Ordinary	11 cents.
Ordinary	12 "
Good Ordinary	15 "
Strict Good Ordinary	16 "
Low Middling	17½ "
Strict Low Middling	17½ "
Middling	18 "
Strict Middling	18½ "

ROSIN.—The volume of business in the market for the week we have passed, has not been up to the usual activity, and transactions have been done on a limited scale. The first part of the week there was a good enquiry from those who had sold short to fill May and June contracts, and sellers, taking advantage of this, forced the market up, but the demands from this source soon became satisfied, and there was a general break in the tone of the market. The trade during the past month has been fully up to expectations. The receipts during the month were 71,716 bbls. The exports were 85,296 bbls., of which 20,000 bbls. were shipped coastwise, and 55,000 bbls. foreign. By comparing the exports for the same period of 1812, it will be seen that there was a material falling off in the coastwise shipping, while in the foreign there is a large improvement. The total supply for the month was 138,838 bbls. against 98,673 bbls. for the previous year.

The first day of the week the demand was active, and sales of 2,000 bbls. strained rosin was effected at $2 55. There were also transactions of 200 bbls. No. 1 at $2 75, 60 do. low pale at $3, and 128 do. strained and No. 2 at $2 55. Saturday—The second day, the market eased up under the light demand which prevailed, and sales were made of 800 bbls. strained at $2 50, a decline of 10 cents. There was also transactions of 173 bbls. No. 2 at $2 55, 200 do. extra No. 1 at $2 75, 200 do. Pale at $3 25. Monday the market was again weak and unsettled, and sales of only 250 bbls. were effected at $2 50, a decline of 10 cents. Tuesday, futures were in active movement and 2,800 bbls. were sold for June delivery (buyer's option) at $2 40. The market for spot was, however, weak, and a further decline of 10 cents was made with sales of 350 bbls. strained at $2 35, and later 1,000 bbls. do. at $2 30, also sales of 56 bbls. No. 1 at $2 75, 75 bbls. low Pale at $3, 75 bbls. Pale at $3 50, and 85 bbls. extra Pale at $3@3 25 per bbl. Wednesday the market was extremely dull, and sales of 850 bbls. were effected at $2 30. Today, at the close of our writing, the market still remains quiet and easy, and closed at yesterday's prices $2 30 per bbl. No. 2 has been in good demand with occasional sales at fair prices above strained. No. 1 and Pales have also taken an active movement in the transactions, and quotations of the previous week were sustained. The receipts for the week 22,873 bbls. against 18,976 bbls. for last week show and increase of 3,897 bbls. The exports were 21,312 bbls. against 10,806 bbls. for last week, showing also an increase of 23,516 bbls. The stock in yard and afloat is 53,000 bbls. against 62,000 bbls. for the week. We quote as follows: Strained $2 30, No. 2 $2 40, extra No. 2 $2 45, low No. 1 $2 50@$2 60, No. 1 $2 75, extra No. 1 $2 90, low Pale $3, Pale $3 25@$3 50, extra Pale $3 75@$4, and window glass $5@$5 50.

TAR.—In the early part of the week there was a good demand current, and export orders, both foreign and coastwise, were large. Under the influence of this demand, and with only light receipts and large exports, there was more firmness to the tone of the market and rapid advances were gained. Tuesday, however, the receipts were large and buyers refused to pay the former rates, and sellers, to effect sales, conceded to their wishes, and the market declined 25 cents. Since then there has been little animation observable, and receivers have experienced some difficulty to obtain former rates, but at the close there was a steadier feeling, and the market may be written as closing quiet, but steady at $3. The receipts for the week, 1,345 bbls., against 766 bbls. for last week, show an improvement of 579 bbls. The exports, 3,938 bbls., against 2,896 bbls., also show an increase of 1,042 bbls. The stock in market is 2,162 bbls., against 2,937 bbls. for last week. The receipts and sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	196	"	"	$3 25	₱ bbl.
do	*100	"	"	3 50	" "
do	50	"	"	3 40	" "
Saturday	56	"	"	3 25	" "
do	*100	"	"	3 50	" "
do	*500	"	"	3 35	" "
Monday	158	"	"	3 25	" "
do	*100	"	"	3 35	" "
Tuesday	140	"	"	3 00	" "
do	*75	"	"	3 25	" "
do	*200	"	"	3 30	" "
Wed'sday	58	"	"	3 00	" "
do	*100	"	"	3 50	" "
Thursday	67	"	"	3 00	" "

* In order.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The Spirits Turpentine market has been very unsettled during the past week and has been very quiet and easy with a declining tendency throughout. On the first day (Friday) the market opened at 42 cents, the previous days rates, but there was liking the firmness of the day previous to the tone of the market, and during the evening a concession of ½ cent was made. Saturday the downward movement continued and a further decline of ½ cent was accepted. Monday the market opened steadier and a slight reaction in the feeling occurred, but sellers were unable to procure any advance and the sales were at Saturday's figures. Tuesday morning the market opened quiet and during the day 300 casks were sold at a further decline of ½ cent. Wednesday the market was quiet at the previous days quotations. To-day (Thursday) at noon there is a better feeling and the market closes at 41 cents, an advance of ½ cent. The receipts for the week 3,703 casks, against 4,082 casks for the previous week, shows a decrease of 279 casks. The exports were 2,925 casks against 2,369 casks for last week, showing an increase of 556 casks. The stock in market is 5,995 casks against 5,236 casks for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	36 casks	at	42 cts.	₱ gal.
Do	201	"	41½	"
Saturday	*27	"	41½	"
Do	150	"	41	"
Monday	*20	"	41½	"
Do	613	"	41	"
Tuesday	300	"	40½	"
Wednesday	125	"	40½	"
Thursday	721	"	41	"

*Selected casks.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Since last week there has transpired nothing of importance in this branch of naval stores, and very little has occurred to change our remarks of last week. The warm weather is producing a plenteous yield, and manufactures experience but little difficulty to obtain sufficient quantity for distilling operations. To-day the market closes quiet and steady at $2 05 for hard and $3 30 for yellow dip (free of extra). The receipts for the week 2,136 bbls. against 3,036 bbls. for last week, shows a decrease of 1,900 bbls. The exports were 282 bbls. against 682 bbls. for last week. The stock in market is 1,583 bbls. against 1,826 bbls. for last week. The following table contains the receipts and sales for the week:

	Receipts.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	196	$2 10	3 25	3 35
Saturday	119	2 05	3 30	3 30
Monday	158	2 05	3 30	3 30
Tuesday	51	2 05	3 30	3 30
Wednesday	130	2 05	3 30	3 30
Thursday	235	2 10	3 35	3 35

†Free of extra. ‡Subject to extra.

GRAIN.—CORN—Within the time of the present resume of the markets nothing of any importance, more than the regular local and shipping demands, has transpired. The arrivals of cargoes were three in number, viz: The Schr. Fairfield, 2,200 bushels; Schr. E. Francis, 1,800 bushels; and the Schr. Beulah Benton 2,200 bushels. The above cargoes were all sold at 78 cents, (last quotations.) The market is a little firmer, owing to the light receipts this week, but we do not think the arrivals of cargoes at present would command any higher rates. From store prices have hardened a little, but no positive advance has been declared. The receipts for the week were 18,831 bushels, against 25,850 bushels for last week, showing a decrease of 7,019 bushels. The receipts from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 3,875 bushels; from Baltimore, 2,500 bushels; from New York, 1,800 bushels; per Schr. Chas. Sawyer, 2,000 bushels; per Schr. Luola Murchison, 2,500 bushels; per Schr. Beulah Benton, 2,200 bushels; per Schr. Fairfield, 2,000 bushels; per Schr. E. Francis, 1,800 bushels, and by Wil. & Weldon Railroad 156 bushels. Dealers are selling from store at 85 cents for mixed and 90 @ 92½ cents for white meading, sacks included.——OATS.—The planting season being over, there is only a light local demand prevailing, the dealers are supplying this from store at 67½ @ 70 cents per bushel sacks included.——PEAS.—The demand is confined principally to the retail trade, and dealers, though with small stock and light receipts, are able to meet the want of purchasers. Sells at the following quotations: $1 05@$1 15 for Cow and Clay and $1 50@$1 75 for White ₱ bushel.——RICE.—Is in good stock and fair demand. Sells from store in bbls. and tierces at 8½@8¾ cents ₱ lb.——CORN MEAL.—The city mills are supplying the demands at 90@97½ cents ₱ bushel, sacks included.

PROVISIONS.—In provisions the usual jobbing trade is doing but there are very few wholesale transactions and the market generally is dull. Prices are, however, well maintained notwithstanding the dullness in the Baltimore and western markets and no serious break in the market is anticipated. *North Carolina Bacon*.—There is a good stock of sides and shoulders, but the demand is limited. Hams are scarce and wanted. The receipts are fair and transactions were made at the ruling prices. We quote North Carolina bacon as follows: 9½ @10½ cents for shoulders; 11½@12½ cents for sides; 12@13 cents for hog round; 15@16 cents for smoked. We quote *Western Smoked Meats* at 9½@9½ cents for shoulders, 11½@11½ cents for sides, 16@18 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 8½@8¾ cents for shoulders, 10½@10½ cents for sides.——LARD.—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 11½@12 cents ₱ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 10½@11½ cents ₱ lb.

FERTILIZERS.—The market is fairly supplied with all kinds mentioned below. We note a large export business doing at the following rates: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $53 time; $48 cash; $40@$50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $35 time.

LUMBER.—There is a heavy business doing in the shipping trade, both coastwise and to foreign countries.—Our city mills are selling at the following rates:

RATES—PER 1,000 FEET.

Ordinary assortment, Cuba cargoes	$00 00@23 00
" " Hayti cargoes	00 00@23 00
Full cargo wide Boards	25 00@30 00
" " flooring boards, rough	00 00@26 00
Ship Stuff as per specifications	28 00@30 00
Deals, 3 by 9	22 00@24 00

SHINGLES.—The trade in this article is confined mostly to exporters. We quote Sap at $6 50, and Heart at $9 50 ₱ M.

CATTLE.—Very few are being brought in at present, though the demands are quite limited and butchers' purchases are such as will meet their immediate wants. A good drove of beeves will bring 6½@7 cents ₱ lb. on hoof. Sheep a goodly number of droves have been brought in and butchers are well supplied. Sells at $2 to $3, as ₱ quality.

SPIRIT CASKS.—At the present there is a larger demand for spirit barrels and considerable numbers are exported to the country every day. We quote second hand country, as they run, $2 60@$2 70, second hand, New York, $2 80@$2 90, and selected and new New York at $3@$3 25.

EGGS—The market is kept well supplied by the daily receipts. Dealers are purchasing at 18@20 cents ₱ dozen.

PEANUTS—Owing to the extreme light receipts and the shipment of a large quantity of the stock, the market is a little firmer. Prices have, however, shown no improvement, but the market may be written firm at the following figures:

Ordinary	$ 70 to 75
Prime	90 to 1 05
Extra Prime	1 05 to 1 10
Fancy	1 15 to 1 25

HAY—During the week the market has become easier, on account of the large stock and heavy receipts, and all qualities have declined from 5 to 15 cents. We quote as selling from store at the following rates:

Penn. Timothy	$1 50@1 60
New York	1 40@1 50
Eastern	1 65@1 75

SALT.—The market is well stocked. We quote American at $1 40@$1 45, and Liverpool at $1 40@$1 50 ₱ sack.

WOOD—Oak and Ash are in large supply, but Pine is scarce and wanted. Sells from flat by the cord and in large quantities as follows:

Pine	$3 00@3 25
Swamp Ash	3 00@3 25
Split Ash	3 00@3 50
Oak	3 25@3 50
Blackjack	3 50@3 75

FREIGHTS.—Very few if any changes have been made in the rates of freight during the week. By coastwise steamships and sailing vessels the market is higher. Foreign shipping is done principally by charter and no rates are established. There still exists a fair demand for ship room from the lumber dealers, but the amount of produce offering shipment is quite limited. We refer to our table for the last rates paid.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer	Per Sailing Vessels
To New York.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	50 @ a $ 75	00 a $ 55
Tar, per bbl	0 60 a 75	00 a 55
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	00 a 1 00	00 a 80
Rosin, per bbl	00 a 62	00 a 55
Cotton, per bale	00 a 2 50	00 a 2 50
Cotton Goods, "	00 a 75	00 a 75
Flaxseed, per bush	00 a 15	00 a 15
Peanuts, "	3 a 10	08 a 10
To Philadelphia.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 75	00 a 50
Tar, per bbl	0 00 a 50	00 a 50
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 1 65	00 a 1 00
Rosin, per bbl	0 00 a 75	00 a 75
Cotton, per bale	0 00 a 1 75	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods, "	0 00 a 75	0 00 a 0 75
Peanuts, per bush	00 a 10	00 a 12
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	0 00 a 8 00
To Baltimore.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 47	0 00 a 0 45
Tar, per bbl	0 00 a 0 47	0 00 a 0 45
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	00 a 58	0 00 a 55
Rosin, per bbl	00 a 47	0 00 a 45
Cotton, per bale	0 00 a 2 00	00 a 3
Peanuts, per bush	00 a 11	00 a 0 08
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	3 50 a 7 50
To Boston.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 60 a 0 00	0 00 a 0

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1873.

STATE NEWS.

"Cherries are ripe" in Greensboro'.

Most of the corn and cotton fields along the line of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad are submerged.

Mr. James F. Jenkins, an old and highly respected citizen of Edgecombe, and formerly Sheriff of that county, is dead.

The new Court House in Greensboro' is being rapidly built. It will be the handsomest and best arranged building of the kind in the State.

The physicians and some of the citizens of La Grange section, Lenoir county, are at war, the latter refuse to pay the published professional fees of the first.

The recent rains did great damage to the crops, and the farmers of Pitt county are very backward in their plowing operations. Labor is also very scarce.

The effort to relieve the Farmers and Mechanics Association of its financial embarrassment is successful, and the Fair at Goldsboro' next Fall will certainly be held.

The freshet in the Trent river last week was greater than it has been since 1856. Bear creek is also very full. We hear of great damage to the crops, bridges, fences &c., in Jones county.

On account of the heavy rains in Union county, says the Monroe Enquirer, farmers are very backward with their crops, and the grass is in the ascendency, but we may yet hope that they will be fine.

Col. Henry E. Colton, formerly of this State, now agricultural editor of the New York Times, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the next county Fair of the Otoe county, Nebraska, Horticultural Society in the fall.

We were pleased to see on the streets again, says the Raleigh Sentinel, on yesterday, Hon. D. M. Barringer, who has been confined to his room by severe illness for many days past. Mr. B. is rapidly recovering his wonted strength and vigor.

Miss Nancy Hilliard, of Chapel Hill, was stricken down with paralysis one day last week, and is speechless and helpless. Many a man in and out of North Carolina, once a rollicking youth at Chapel Hill, and remembering Miss Nancy as his landlady, will hear of this with regret, and it will be painful to all such to know that the good old lady is in an utterly destitute condition at the age of 76, with an invalid sister and brother-in-law.

Mrs. A. J. Galloway, says the Goldsboro' Messenger, as is generally known, gives a picnic in the beautiful grove near her residence every year, upon which occasions large numbers of young people attend, and spend the day happily. This most commendable gathering has greatly endeared an already deservedly popular lady to the hearts of the beneficiaries. Her annual picnic came off on Saturday last, and was the occasion of much enjoyment to a large number.

We learn that W. H. Barker, of Onslow county, says the Raleigh Sentinel, was, a few days ago, arrested by authority of Gov. Caldwell, under a requisition of Gov. Dix, of New York, by a Northern detective at a point on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, between Goldsboro' and Weldon, the charge against him being that of obtaining money under false pretenses. On reaching Washington City Mr. Barker stepped out a moment and the detective anxiously awaited his return.

The Raleigh Newsscays: The stockholders of the N. C. Fertilizing Company met at the Humphrey House in Goldsboro, Thursday afternoon, some ten being present, and some seventy odd being represented by proxy. The counties of Wake, Granville, Franklin, Warren, Halifax, Northampton, Nash, Edgecombe, Wilson, Wayne, Greene, Duplin, Sampson, New Hanover, Johnston and Cumberland had counties represented. Goldsboro was selected as the site of the manufactory, a permanent organization will not be effected until after twenty-one days notice.

The Status of Longstreet in Louisiana.

The Picayune's N. O. Correspondent Commercial, Longstreet is the commander of Kellogg forces in Louisiana. Under a new companies of the Metropolitan police of five, and seventy-five cavalry. The new Law an order from Kellogg to Longstreet directing him to hold his forces well in hand, and in case of resistance to the laws and collections of the United States, to suppress the same by force. You see that the position of Longstreet is somewhat difficulty too many for him. He is the worst hated man in Louisiana, always excepting Kellogg. Our best citizens have known Longstreet as a traitor, and the ladies draw their skirts in passing him. He stock, as it was, a traitor to his race and country, and was too low to be noticed in the public meetings denounced him as a traitor, and as a black-heart deserter of his people, and in fact every condition of life has thrown at him that malice can point or the English language can invent. But none of this seems to make a response from Longstreet. In this way, courageous but sad, he goes further to the right nor the left, and paying no attention to the foul things cast at him. This dogged silence and impenetrable skin only adds to the enemies to new attacks. It is said, says nothing, makes no friends, kicks back not at all. He is, in fact, a sort of animated mystery to the people of Louisiana. They regard him as a great war record, his surrender to the South on a hundred well fought battle fields, but as the commander of Kellogg's militia they do not understand him.

A Valuable Invention for Ladies. No Family Should be Without it.

BY MAX ADELER.

It was Moyer's turn for invention that caused the disaster. Moyer designed a new kind of a "patent, indissolvable bustle" for ladies. It was a thin bag of India rubber, which was to be inflated with gas to give it the proper distention and sufficient dictance. When the model was completed Mrs. Moyer determined to try it. She went into the yard and tied the machine under her dress, while Moyer turned on the kitchen gas to fill the bag. It worked well enough for a few moments, when all at once Mrs. Moyer began to ascend with frightful rapidity. She had barely time to scream down to Moyer to put the children to bed early, and to tell Mary how to set bread, and the next instant she was two miles above the snow-line. It was embarrassing for Mrs. Moyer—very embarrassing, especially as she could not reach around to the bustle to turn off the gas in order to come down. So she floated about up there among thunder-storms and clouds and crows and auroraborealises for several hours enjoying the scenery and studying the air-currents, and wishing she had brought her snuff and a book to read. Then she commenced to descend gradually until she came within a couple of hundred feet of the earth, when she screamed some as she floated along, and several enthusiastic students of natural history tried to bring her down with shot-guns, under the impression she was some new variety of ostrich or flamingo. But a sudden gust of wind struck Mrs. Moyer, and blew her against the Presbyterian church steeple with such force that the "inflated gossamer bustle" exploded violently, impressing the sexton with the conviction that the sacred edifice had been struck by lightning. But when he came out and saw Mrs. Moyer caught by her panier on the weathercock, with her parasol pointing east or west, as the wind happened to shift, he comprehended the situation. It cost six hundred dollars to build a scaffolding to get Mrs. Moyer down, and even then Moyer did not introduce his bustle into the market. He will sell out his patent-rights cheap. Mrs. Moyer wants him to.

DISTINGUISHED YOUNGSTERS.

The Adventures of Young Jesse Grant and His Boon Companion in San Francisco—A Tremendous Game of Billiards.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

It may not be generally known that a son of President Grant is in this city, but nevertheless, such is a fact. In order to post the public upon the movements of his youthful highness, a Chronicle reporter took a seat in rooms immediately adjoining the apartments of young Grant, who is now stopping at the Lick House, in company with the son of Senator Cole. Grant and Cole are great chums, and on terms of such familiar acquaintance that they think nothing of appropriating each other's shirts, collars and stockings.

Early in the evening the two young gentlemen were indulging in a social game of billiards. Both are very poor players, and the time of the game, by the Chronicle reporter's watch, was sixty-five minutes. Grant's largest run was six, made up mostly of scratches, and Cole managed, by a great effort, to score 61 hit without stopping. Grant can't make round the table shots, and Cole has a deep-rooted abhorrence of draws. Grant got beaten three points, and both quit disgusted with the game. As the two turned to go, the hawk-eyed attendant who holds the office of internal revenue collector for the hall, stepped up and tapped young Grant on the shoulder. "I believe you lost that game, eyes, yes! that's so," and pitching the man four bits, he went out without waiting for the change. Cole tried to make out that his friend was attempting to bilk the house, but the bystanders were satisfied that it was merely a piece of dignified absentmindedness on Jesse's par.

At ten o'clock the young gentlemen betook themselves to room 39, and prepared to go to bed. Grant got undressed first, and took the right side of the bed. Cole objected to this, urging that he was accustomed to that side himself, and sleeping next to the wall was played out with him. Grant responded that if he didn't like sleeping on that side he was at liberty to sleep under the bed, on either side, on top of the washstand, or out in the hall. Cole got mad at this ill-timed levity and rang the electric machine for a waiter. A stalwart individual at once made his appearance, of whom Cole ordered a bed. In a few minutes an elegant mahogany bed, with rosewood trimmings, spring mattress, and necessary fixtures, was brought and set up in the room, after which the waiter departed. In a few minutes Cole rang again, and the following dialogue took place:

Cole—I see this bed hasn't got any casters on. Bring me a bed with casters.

Waiter—Yes, sah. Won't some castor put on this bed be enough?

Cole finally assented, and the required change was made.

About an hour everything was lovely, and so on, when Cole suddenly says: "I say, Jess, everything's all right now; let's have something to drink."

"Don't care if I do," and in another moment a waiter was flying down to the bar with an order for two whiskey cocktails. In a few minutes he came back, followed by the handsomest bell-boy, who, with a polite obeisance, handed Grant the following collect telegram:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE STATE OF GOVERNMENT, WASHINGTON, April 20, 1873.

—To the Barkeeper of the Lick House—

SIR:—You are hereby commanded to furnish no spirituous liquors of any kind to my son, Jesse Grant, during his sojourn in San Francisco.

U. S. GRANT.

P. S.—Mild five-cent cigars will be allowed at your discretion. U. S. G.

The waiters were now unanimously dismissed and a council of war was held, and the two delibrated as to how a drink could be obtained. Cole thought that if he could only get to his father's carpet-bag he might find something there, but he wasn't sure. Grant knew a man who roomed on Kearney street who would gladly contribute a whole bottle of the ardent if he could only be found. At last they gave up the idea of having a cocktail, and both concluded to drink cold water.

The Chronicle reporter was on hand to tender the acceptance of his private flask of old Cutter's best, but being a little diffident about introducing strangers, he relinquished the idea.

Both young men now turned in bed, and at exactly twenty minutes past eleven Grant began to snore with remarkable energy, when Cole woke up and sung out:

"I say" chitting him with a pillow, "I can't sleep with this racket."

Grant started up with "Cole you're drunk; I want to sleep."

"So do I, and I want less snoring."

"I wasn't snoring."

"You was!"

"I say I was not."

"Well, I know you was."

"Well, I know better."

After agreeing not to snore, Grant went to sleep, and so did Cole, and then they both snored together. At 2:20 young Grant rolled over in bed and asked what time it was. Cole woke up and made some remark about a locality which was suggestive of the idea of warmth, the general purport of which was unintelligible to the reporter. Grant was anxious to know the time, as he had understood that a new bar-keeper came on duty at four in the morning. This idea interested Cole, and lighting the gas, they compared time pieces.

Grant's watch denoted ten minutes past 1, while Cole's was fifteen minutes past 5. Each one was positive that his watch was right, and they both put up coin to the amount of twenty-five cents to pay back their respective views, after which they went to sleep.

At 10:35 the morning sun got around on that side of the house, and the two young gentlemen got up. Cole, on going to the door, made the startling discovery that the door had been unlocked all night. "Gracious!" remarked Grant, "some of these 'Frisco chambermaids might have slipped in here and taken everything we had.

Both boys manipulated the entirety of the breakfast table at 11:30. Grant took a boiled tarantula spider on toast, while Cole indulged his ravenous appetite with a sea-lion steak, done rare, both using pepper and salt, regardless of expense. After breakfast they slipped off somewhere, and the reporter lost track of them.

Mr. George Alfred Townsend, in the Chicago *Tribune*, says that Col. Mosby informed him, in a late interview, "that he favored three terms for Grant," and desired "protection against negro licentiousness and carpet-bag prodigacy."

EUFAULA, ALA., March 29, 1870.

Messrs. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Macon, Ga.:

GENTS:—Your SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR has been in use in my family for some time, and I am persuaded that it is a valuable addition to the Medical Sciences.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. GILL SHORTER.

"Truth Stranger than Fiction"

[From the Springfield (Mass.,) Republican.]

A case which came before the magistrates of Southampton, England, the other day, illustrated anew the truth of the old saw above quoted. Some eight weeks ago William Robinson, a London grocer, mysteriously disappeared from the sight of wife and customers. Soon after, a body was found in the Thames which appeared to be the mortal remains of the missing Robinson. A coroner's inquest was held, at which several witnesses who had been intimately acquainted with the departed grocer, identified the body, which had been taken from the river, as his; among others, his shop assistant, who had been in Robinson's employ for over twenty years, swore that he had no doubt it was his missing master, over whom the coroner was then holding the inquest. Mrs. Robinson duly attired herself in widow's weeds, and lamented her husband's untimely end. But one day, about a fortnight ago, she was startled to receive intelligence that Mr. Robinson, so far from reposing in the grave, where mourning relatives had deposited his supposed remains, was still in the flesh; in short, that he was lying in the lock-up at Southampton, charged with an attempt to commit suicide. A visit to the lock-up proved that this was indeed the fact. Robinson, instead of throwing himself into the Thames, had merely gone off on a "bender," which terminated in a bad attack of *delirium tremens* and an attempt on his own life, which, however, proved unsuccessful. The magistrates, upon learning the facts in the case, discharged Mr. Robinson, and, accompanied by his wife, in the sole sun garb of his widow, he returned to his shop, after as novel an experience as life is likely ever to bring him.

THE HUB.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

BOSTON AGAIN IN FLAMES.

THE HEART OF THE CITY ATTACKED.

LOSS OF SEVERAL MILLIONS.

CONTROL OF THE FIRE.

THE VERY LATEST.

STATEMENT OF LOSSES.

BOSTON, May 30—Noon.—A fire broke out about 8 o'clock, this morning, in the upper part of Haley, Norse & Co's large Furniture Warehouse, No. 111, Washington street, and is spreading with fearful rapidity, the wind being strong from the Northwest. The principal direction of the fire is now toward Harrison street.

10:05 A. M.—When discovered the fire was in the upper floor of Haley, Norse & Co's Warehouse, among the workshops, and the flames were issuing from the roof. Piles of light material, packed away, were like so much tinder, and before the alarm could be given great volumes of flame were rolling up fifty-feet into the air, and clouds of smoke were rising. The heat generated was intense, and in a few minutes the upper stories of the building, from front to rear, to the distance of 200 feet, were one mass of glowing flame. The fire worked back into the stables of Geo. F. Bonney, on Burnstead Place, which runs out of Boylston street near Washington street, and destroyed it. Eventually the walls of the immense edifice fell and crashed to atoms the extensive gallery of Jourdain, without the stores beneath on the opposite corner of Fayette street. The flames soon spread to another great building adjacent, and that was also destroyed, including Nos. 95 and 99 Washington, the premises of Rhodes, Rigby & Co., clothing; J. W. Brodrett, painter; Geo. Foster Clark; F. E. Libby, dry goods and Geo. F. White, millinery, as successively destroyed. The flames have crossed Washington street, and are now consuming granite buildings on the opposite side of the street. The fire is now in the steeple of the Presbyterian church, corner Beach street and Harrison Avenue. The scene is a mass of flames.

BOSTON, May 30 o'clock, A. M., May 30.—The fire west of Chauncery street is threatening both from Hayward Place and Essex street and the entire square bounded by these streets, and Washington street which is not already destroyed is being abandoned by its occupants. Chief of the Fire Department, Damrell, expresses confidence that the fire will speedily be stopped. The insurable amounts to several millions.

Coming in its course southerly from its point of origin, the fire soon attacked the International Hotel, G. R. Richards, proprietor, No. 115 Washington street, and it fell an easy prey to the devouring element. The course of the monster was irresistible, and the next to fall its victim on Washington St., was a large four-story brick building occupied by Kelley, Ballard & Evans, No. 119; George Thompson & Co., tailors, No. 421, and Montgomery, Co., confectionary dealers, store No. 123.

The fire on Beach street, in the Episcopalian Church, has been extinguished.

The military have been called out and the crowds in the vicinity of the fire are being forced back, giving the firemen room to work.

12 o'clock.—The fire is believed to be fully under control. The wildest excitement exists throughout the city and thousands of extras are being circulated.

It being decoration day, all of the insurance offices were closed, but are now being opened on the intelligence of the conflagration.

12:15 P. M. The fire is now completely under control.

BOSTON, May 30—Night.—It is impossible to give at once all the losses or even the names of the losers by the fire to-day, but it can be said that all from Avery street to Boylston street, on the west side of Washington street, is nearly or quite destroyed. On the other side, from Hayward Place to Essex street, but little is left to show what existed there at 8 o'clock this morning.

The Globe Theatre saved nearly all the wardrobes. Two were killed by the falling walls.

Among the firms and individuals burned out on Essex street are Benjamin S. Rome & Co., boots and shoes, $75,000, insurance $9,000. Hawley, Falsom & Lavid, loss $5,000, insurance $3,000. J. W. Pitcher, Globe Cafe, loss $8,000, no insurance. Ninth Regiment Headquarters, loss slight. Leland, Wheelock & Co., furnishing goods, loss $100,000, insurance $50,000. John Bregan, boots and shoes, loss $75,000, insurance $30,000. On Washington street T. S. Pezalt & Co., furriers, loss $50,000, insurance unknown. Seifali's bookstore in the same building, occupying three chambers, containing valuable books and articles used in the Catholic Church, lose about $40,000. The loss of H. E. Hubbard, Proprietor of the Bristol and Stratton College, is $10,000. Insured in the Central Mutual Company of Worcester.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has lost fifteen wires by the fire and communication is interrupted.

The Fireman's National Bank had not opened their vault to-day and they have reason to believe that all of their securities are saved.

The day being a holiday, the report of the fire was telegraphed to the surrounding towns, which brought thousands of persons to the city. Every train inward bound was crowded with anxious business men and sensation-seekers.

The following is a complete list of the New York fire insurance companies having risks in Boston: The Clinton, Pacific, Ætna, Brewers and Malters, Citizens, City, Columbia, Commerce, Commercial, Continental, Connecticut Exchange, Exchange, Fireman's German American, Germania, Guardian, Hanover, Hoffman, Home, Humboldt, International, Irving, Lamar, Lorillard, Manhattan Market, Mercantile, National, New York, Yonkers, Niagara, Phœnix, Relief, Republic, Standard, Star, St. Nicholas, Tradesman's and Washington.

EUROPE.

NO LIVERPOOL MARKETS TO-MORROW AND TUESDAY.

THE SPANISH LEVY POSTPONED

AN EARLY EVACUATION OF FRANCE LOOKED FOR.

CONSTANTINOPLE AGAIN ON FIRE.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN ENGLAND.

THE NEW PROTESTANT CHURCH IN ROME.

BRADLAUGH RELEASED.

LONDON, May 31—Noon.—The 2d and 3rd of June—Whit Monday and Whit Tuesday—will be a close holiday in the Liverpool cotton market. Whit Monday is also a bank holiday in London, but Whit Tuesday is not.

The new government of France proposes to abandon the commercial treaty with England.

An explosion occurred yesterday in colliery, near Wigan, carrying instant death to 6 miners and causing destruction to much property.

BARCELONA, May 31—Noon.—Gen. Velandi has postponed the enforcement of his levy upon the youths in this province. Roving bands Carlists continue to intercept railroad trains and plunder passengers.

PARIS, May 31—Noon.—It is reported that the Bank of France will advance the funds necessary to complete the payment of the War Indemnity and that the evacuation of the French territory by German troops will follow immediately.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 31—Noon.—Another disastrous conflagration has occurred in this city. Fifty houses were destroyed before the flames were checked.

NEW YORK, May 31—Noon.—Rev. R. T. Nevin, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Rome, is in this city, and desires $24,000 which is needed to complete this, the first American and first Protestant Church edifice in Rome. Americans in Rome have already contributed $20,000, and $8,000 have been subscribed in this country.

A special to the World says the Carlists have released Bradlaugh.

HEADQUARTERS.

THE REPORTED ALLIANCE BETWEEN DAVIS AND BOGUS CHARLEY DISBELIEVED.

EFFORTS TO RELEASE SANTANTA AND BIG TREE CONDEMNED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31—Noon. The military authorities here consider the report of Gen. Davis' alliance with Bogus Charley and other alleged renegade Modoes bogus.

The following is rather a loose statement: The War Department condemns the efforts of the Interior Department to get Santanta and Big Tree released. General Sherman is very plain in his denunciation of the scheme.

LOUISIANA.

THE MISSING STEAMER GEORGE CROMWELL.

NO NEWS OF HER YET.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31—Night. The Steamship George Cromwell, some days overdue from New York, has not yet reached here. Several Steamers from the Gulf came up to-day, but they bring no tidings of the missing vessel.

THE MODOCS.

DAVIS RETURNED FROM HIS SCOUT.

CAPT. JACK NOT CAUGHT YET.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31—Night.—General Davis has returned from his scout, on which five of the Modoes lead him. No results. Three other Modoes, who went on an independent scout, reported yesterday that Captain Jack's adherents are well surrounded and armed.

The total number of Modoc prisoners is as follows: 19 braves, 23 squaws and 30 children.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOSTON, May 31—Noon.—There were five persons killed here yesterday by the falling walls of the recently burned buildings.

CHICAGO, May 31—Noon. During the Decoration frolic here yesterday, an accident happened, killing two persons.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31—Noon. The Agricultural Congress, W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee, President, and Chas. W. Green, Secretary, adjourned to meet at Atlanta, next May.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31—Night.—The President and family will resume their Long Branch residence on Thursday.

Secretary Belknap has gone to West Point.

Secretary Robeson has gone to Annapolis to award diplomas.

BALTIMORE, May 31—Night.—Jas. Gibson, colored, indicted for killing his paramour with a hatchet, was convicted of murder in fir t degree.

NASHVILLE, May 31—Night. The negro who outraged and then crushed a widow lady's skull in Rutherford county, is in jail. If she dies, which is probable, the people will hang the negro.

When Attorney-General Williams was asked, a few days ago, under what law the United States troops were employed to sustain the Kellogg government in Louisiana, he replied that he did not know and did not care, but that the Administration was determined to stand by Kellogg in any event.

The Baltimore *Gazette* says Colonel Louis M. Montgomery, of London, now in that city representing some European capitalists in railway and large landed interests in this country, has just closed a purchase on English account of a very large tract of valuable colony agricultural land in one of the Middle Southern States.

A California paper says that many of the Chinese embarked as free emigrants are none other than indentured servants, bound, not by European or American contracts, but by Chinese contracts with the wealthier Chinese residents of San Francisco, who thus carry on a regular sort of slave trade in the cheap Chinese labor in its various branches.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, if persisted in, will cure the most stubborn disease. There is no failure about it.

DIED.

In this city, yesterday, at 12 o'clock M., MARY AUGUSTA, infant daughter of Mary A. and C. W. Hawes, aged 1 year, 4 months and 16 days.

In this city, yesterday morning, at 6¼ o'clock, CARRIE BAUMAN, daughter of Theresa and John Bauman, aged 1 year, 4 months and 4 days.

Agents! A Rare Chance.

We will pay all Agents $5 per week *in cash*, who will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. MANUFACTURING CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH. 4w

WORKING CLASS MALE OR FEMALE, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cents for return stamps, M. YOUNG & Co., 173 Greenwich street, New York. 4w

A GREAT OFFER! We will pay all AGENTS $30 per week, expenses, which we engage with to travel and sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address, A. COLLTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich. 4w

"PSYCHOMANCY, or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free by mail, together with a marriage guide, Egyptian oracle, dream book, hints to ladies, Wedding Night, Secrets, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & Co., Phila. 4w

LIGHT RUNNING Sewing Machine

Is the BEST IN THE WORLD

Agents Wanted. Send for circular. Address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., N. Y. 4w

NEVER Neglect a Cough. Nothing is more certain to lay the foundation for future evil consequences.

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS are a sure cure for all the diseases of the Respiratory Organs, sore throat, colds, croup, diphtheria, asthma, catarrh, hoarseness, dryness of the throat, windpipe, or bronchial tubes, and all diseases of the lungs.

In all cases of sudden cold, however taken, these TABLETS should be promptly and freely used. They equalize the circulation of the blood, mitigate the severity of the disease, and will, in a very short time, restore health and vigor to the affected organs.

Wells' Carbolic Tablets are put up only in four boxes. Take no substitutes. If they can't be found at druggist's send at once to the Agent in New York, who will forward them by return mail.

Don't be deceived by imitations.

Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 78 Platt St., New York. Sole Agent for United States.

Send for circular. 4w

12,000,000 ACRES. CHEAP FARMS!

The Cheapest Land in market, for sale by the Union Pacific Railroad Co., In the GREAT PLATTE VALLEY.

3,000,000 *Acres in Central Nebraska* Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on ten years credit, at low rates of interest. Descriptive pamphlets, containing maps of the Platte Valley, sent free to any address.

THE BEST MARKET IN THE WEST! The Great Mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.

Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

Free Homes for all! Millions of acres of the best Government Lands open for settlement in the Homestead Law, near the line of Railroad, with good markets and the conveniences of schools and churches.

Free passes to purchasers at Railroad Land Office. Maps, plats and pamphlets, containing all information, sent free to any address.

A. E. TOUZALIN, Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb.

D. E. DAVIS, 4w

DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

The startling drawback on nearly all medicine agents for the past has been that in their process of purgation and purification they leave a sore debilitated the system. To obviate this difficulty, physicians have long sought for an agent that would

PURGE, PURIFY & STRENGTHEN

At one and the same Time.

Their research has at last been rewarded by a discovery which fully realizes the fondest desires of the medical faculty, and which is justly regarded as the most important triumph in pharmacy has ever achieved. The important desideratum is

Dr. Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pill.

Which purifies the blood and removes all corrupt humors, and under its operation alone from the body, and yet produces no weakness or prostration whatever, but on the contrary invigorates and invigorates the body during the progress of its operation. They are the

STRENGTHENING, PURGATIVE and A PURIFYING TONIC.

Dr. Tutt's Pills are the most active and searching in their existence. They at once act upon the very root of disease, and the reaction is so complete that an hour or two after they are taken the patient is aware of their good effects. They may be taken at any time without exposure or change of diet, and no nausea or sickness will follow. Nor will they produce neither nausea, griping or debility, so that a family in taking them have no evil.

Price 25 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists.

Principal office, 38 & 39 Park St., N. Y. 4w

NUMEROUS TESTS HAV PROVED

N. F. BURNHAM'S NEW TURBINE

WATER WHEEL,

TO BE THE BEST EVER INVENTED.

PAMPHLET FREE. ADDRESS, YORK, PA. 4w

DR. WELLS'

EXTRACT OF JURUBEBA

is prepared directly from the SOUTH AMERICAN PLANT and contains all the curative properties of the plant in a concentrated form. Directions in German, French and English accompany each bottle.

It Should be Freely Given. Jurubeba is pronounced by the highest medical authority in the whole range of medicinal plants. 4w

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A Consumptive Cured.

DR. H. JAMES, a noted Physician, Graduate of the University of Paris, has discovered in his travels in the Interior of South America a SPECIFIC for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and GENERAL DEBILITY, which he has used in his practice with wonderful success. Many cases of the worst character, after all other remedies had failed, have been cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting humanity, he will send the receipt, free of charge, to any person who has a cough, cold or consumption. Those who have used other remedies, and have been disappointed, may rely upon this as a SURE CURE. There is not a single symptom of CONSUMPTION that it will not relieve. Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Loss of Memory, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Side and Throat, Chilly Sensations, Nausea at the Stomach, Indigestion, Dizziness, &c., are Warning Symptoms of the Approach of Consumption. Address, with stamp, naming this paper, DR. H. JAMES, Box 1817, New York City.

CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa. april 20 3m-4w

DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE. No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the Quacks or Traveling Doctors who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health and possibly your life. Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications by mail or at his office, No. 24 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia. sept 20 26-wfm

NEW STORE.

THE undersigned begs to announce that he has opened a New Store at Herringville, Sampson County, where will be found a full stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Farmers' Supplies.

☞ Constantly on hand, Harness made by W. H. Stetson, of Clinton.

J. J. HARVELL. 17-wlm

$1,000 in One Week.

To any shrewd man who can do business on the quiet. I guarantee an IMMENSE FORTUNE, easily, rapidly, and in perfect safety. Address in perfect confidence,

JAMES FROST, 28 West 4th Street, New York. de 6, 1872 4i-wly

Davenport Female College,

LENOIR, N. C.

A SUMMER HOME IN THE HIGH LANDS.

The Fall Session opens June 30th.

Terms moderate; Fare good; Instruction, thorough.

This prosperous and popular School offers advantages not to be had elsewhere.

Do not send your daughter to any other till you examine our Catalogue.

Address REV. W. M. ROREY, President. april 25 w3m

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

Printed at the lowest possible rates at the JOURNAL OFFICE

NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF PRICE OF BOARD

ST. CLAIR HOTEL,

Monument Square, Baltimore, Md.

On and after March 1st, 1873, board at this hotel, to merchants, will be $2 50 per day. The only hotel in Baltimore with improved elevator. Suites of rooms with baths and all other conveniences.

HARRY H. FOGLE, Manager.

EVERY Enterprise that looks for support beyond the county in which it is located should advertise in the papers of the sections from which it could reasonably expect to obtain custom. We secure prompt insertion at low rates, in all papers of the United States and Canada. Our lists of secular, religious and agricultural journals are STANDARD. Estimates, paim phlets, &c., free upon application.

GRIFFIN & HOFFMAN, (Established 1865.) Newspaper Agt's, Balt., Md 4w

$50,000 for $2!!

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

Of the Mercantile Library Association of the City of Leavenworth, Kansas.

In accordance with an act of the *Legislature* and their Articles of Incorporation the *Board of Directors* announce that the *Fourth Grand Gift Concert and Distribution* by lot among the ticket holders, of

$282,555 IN CASH,

at LAING'S HALL, Leavenworth, on the 25th day of June, 1873, for the benefit of the Library.

51,933 Cash Gifts, amounting to $282,555.

The entire press is endorsed by the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Treasurer of State, Mayor and Common Council of Leavenworth, and all leading business men of the State, and the certificate of the distribution and payment of gifts, as advertised, is fully guaranteed.

Tickets $2 each, 3 for $5, 6 for $10.

Midnight of Each Gifts to be distributed June 25th, 1873.

1 Grand Cash Gift	$50,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	10,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	5,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	2,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	25,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	20,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	15,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	12,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	10,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	8,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	5,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	3,000
For balance of prizes send for circular.	2,555

This concert is under the supervision and direction of the following

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

C. H. Durfee, President; H. L. Newman, Vice President; Geo. P. Prescott, Sec'y; Carl Muller, Treasurer.

We well know the character of the Directors of the *Mercantile Library Association* and the entire concert presented is a sufficient guarantee to all concert ticket-holders that their interests will be fully guarded and protected.

All correspondence will be confidential, and any person drawing a prize need not be known unless so desire.

Tickets for sale by agencies will be pushed on sight. This is the *grandest, safest* and best enterprise ever presented to the public.

Official lists of drawing numbers will be sent to purchasers of tickets immediately after the distribution.

For information and tickets, address BAMBERGE & CO., Gen'l Ag'ts, 35 Liberty Street, New York.

Tickets sent C. O. D. at our expense.

Agents wanted. Liberal Commissions paid. 4w

OFFICERS:

E. H. Durfee, President; H. L. Newman, Vice President; Geo. P. Prescott, Sec'y; Carl Muller, Treasurer.

We well know the character of the Directors of the *Mercantile Library Association* and the entire concert presented is a sufficient guarantee to all concert ticket-holders that their interests will be fully guarded and protected.

All correspondence will be confidential, and any person drawing a prize need not be known unless so desire.

Tickets for sale by agencies will be pushed on sight. This is the *grandest, safest* and best enterprise ever presented to the public.

Official lists of drawing numbers will be sent to purchasers of tickets immediately after the distribution.

For information and tickets, address BAMBERGE & CO., Gen'l Ag'ts, 35 Liberty Street, New York.

Tickets sent C. O. D. at our expense.

Agents wanted. Liberal Commissions paid. 4w

E. B. GRAINGER ..... President
C. M. STEDMAN ..... Vice President
D. WALLACE ..... Cashier
ISAAC BATES ..... Assistant Cashier

BANK OF NEW HANOVER.

Capital and Surplus $225,030

Authorized Capital $1,000,036

DIRECTORS:

D. R. MacRAE, Wilmington & Manchester
C. E. LEINBACH, of Geo. E. French & Son.
H. VAN BOKKELEN, Valdosta, Ga.
J. W. HANSON, of Sprunt & Hanson.
J. W. SWEETSER, of Wright & Stedman.
JAMES ALLEN, of Allen & Peschau.
M. J. HEIDE, of Tarboro, N. C.
E. B. BORDEN, of Goldsboro, N. C.
E. B. GRAINGER, President.

Goldsboro' Branch.

E. B. BORDEN, ... President
R. H. HOWELL, ... Cashier

DIRECTORS:

E. B. BORDEN, W. H. EAGLESTON, W. F. KORNEGAY, A. J. DeLAMAR, Benjamin SMITH.

Tarboro' Branch.

M. WEDDELL, ... President
J. O. CUMMING, ... Cashier

DIRECTORS:

JAMES M. REDMOND, FRED PHILLIPS, W. G. LEWIS, MATTHEW WHITLEY.

Certificates of Deposit bearing interest issued on favorable terms. Exchange on all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada and Europe bought and sold. Collections made on favorable terms and promptly remitted for. Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants and others solicited. Prompt attention given to the orders and interests of our country friends by mail or otherwise. may 30 3m-w

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APPLICATION will be made to the Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, to replace a certificate for one share of stock of the above company, issued originally to Owen Rhodes and transferred to the subscriber by T. J. Arthur, Administrator, the same having been lost.

WM. M. HANSLEY. may 15 3t w3m

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

EVERY ONE HIS OWN DOCTOR—Being a private instructor for married persons, or those contemplating marriage, both male and female, in everything connected with the physiology and relation of our sexual existence, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries, never before given to the English language, by W. Yeo, M. D. This is a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. Its disclosures will be a revelation to them. Its counsels may save them from much misery. Indeed, no one should be without it, and no book that must be left out of the house. It will be sent free of postage, in sealed envelopes, on receipt of 50 cents. Address Dr. W. M. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE. No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the Quacks or Traveling Doctors who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health and possibly your life. Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications by mail or at his office, No. 24 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia. sept 20 26-wfm

NEW STORE.

THE undersigned begs to announce that he has opened a New Store at Herringville, Sampson County, where will be found a full stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Farmers' Supplies.

☞ Constantly on hand, Harness made by W. H. Stetson, of Clinton.

J. J. HARVELL. 17-wlm

$1,000 in One Week.

To any shrewd man who can do business on the quiet, I guarantee an IMMENSE FORTUNE, easily, rapidly, and in perfect safety. Address in perfect confidence,

JAMES FROST, 28 West 4th Street, New York. de 6, 1872 4i-wly

Davenport Female College,

LENOIR, N. C.

A SUMMER HOME IN THE HIGH LANDS.

The